# NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE

VOL. L

NEW-YORK, BATURDAY, MARGE 28, 1846.

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more of Palony and of Minimumers of an aggrement waters, and against Rincherr of Moles Goods, and the States, and offinders assued from coasely, after the same of parone sharped with affences, who are known but not to controly, and a description of those who are not known; that apparame, drie, and other marks of identity—the names of decomplicate and documentary with every porticular taken may lead to their approximation—a description, as accurate as possible, of property that has been stolen, and a minute description of Richm Horses, for the purpose of tracing and recovering them.

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Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1846, by Enrors E. Camp and Gronoz Wilkes, in the Clark's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.

# LIVES OF THE FELONS.

# HENRY THOMAS,

Alias Thomas Dean, alias James Mitchell, THE BURGLAR AND MURDERER.

The above-named remarkable criminal is an American by birth, and was born in 1815, of respectable parents, in one of the middle States. At the age of fourteen he was put out to work on a farm, but at the end of the first year, finding himself in possession of a sum of \$30, the proceeds of his wages, he yielded to the persections of a young acquaintance, and the incitements of his own roving disposition, and set out to seek his fortune in one of those vagrant expeditions, which so frequently ruin young men of good parts and ardent imaginations.

After having travelled about four hundred miles westward, the young adventurers found elves completely destitute of money, and were obliged to hire themselves out to work, at the rate of ten dollars a month. But this laborious finale to their expedition did not consort with the notions of either of the runaways, and at the end of two months, Thomas's companion, who had been continually evincing his discontent, said that he would work no longer; that he knew how to make money a great deal faster than they were then making it, and that he intended to embrace an opportunity which now offered to do so. He then explained to Thomas that he had met with an old acquaintance, whom he had known in a former tramp, who was associated with a band of counterfeiters and coiners, and who would furnish them with trunks to peddle light wares about the country, for the purpose of giving counterfeit coin in exchange; and, in addition to one half of the clear profits on the coin, would pay them \$10 a month for their services. This proposition was promptly rejected by Thomas, whose mind had not yet been sufficiently erased of its early religious principles, to take in such an enormous proposition with any thing but the most unfeigned horror; but his older and more innured companion, could not resist the temptation of the vagrant case and liberal enjoyment which the offer held out.



GEORGE, ALIAS ALFRED MORGAN, THE HOTEL THIEF.

The companions separated. Thomas remained at his employer's for a month more, but at the end of that time, fearing that the visits of his friend would either sap his resolutions, or perhaps involve him in suspicion, he resolved to fly from the double danger. He sewedingly left the place, and obtained work at a town about forty miles away. He had not remained in his new place for more than three or four months, when he observed an attachment and a growing freedom in one of his employer's daughters, which at length became so marked as to be obvious to many of her female companions. As the circumstances which grew out of this attachment are considered, by Thomas, as having "fixed his destiny and sealed his doom" for life, it will not be improper to give the exact words of his recent confession on the subject, as published by the Rev. David Whitcomb, of Chillicothe, Ohio.

"I had, as I have said before, noticed her advances and her fondness for me, but I was restrained from seeming to notice them, for I wished her well, and loved and respected the family, whose uniform kindness to me I had always deeply appreciated. I was but a youth and could entertain no thought of marriage, and was well aware that an illicit intercourse might lead to the most melancholy results."

After describing an interview in the evening by themselves, which brought them to the very verge of sin, the confession continues.

"The next day, in the afternoon, I proposed to her to take a walk, reminding her of the conversation we had the night before. She was unwilling to go, but proposed to meet me at a certain place—which she did. From this time began an illicit intercourse between us. \* \* \* I lived in these habits of intimacy for about eight months, when "

After the guilty connection had lasted for the above length of time, the increasing boldness of the youthful derelicts betrayed them to a young man, who stumbled on the place of their temporary concealment, and who, despite Thomas's entreaties, exposed the circumstance to the whole town. In two or three days after its discovery, it came to the ears of the girl's parents. When they first charged her with her erime, she emphatically denied it, but at length, she gave way, in a shower of tears, and confessed the whole.

Hearing of this, and not daring to face the just anger of the family, Thomas fled, but was overtaken the next day, at a place twelve miles distant, and brought back,—to his utter astonishment and consternation, on a charge of rape!

The girl had been permaded to make the charge of ravishment, to save her character, and having once taken the resolution, she, who was sufficiently unprincipled to be guilty of seduction in the first place, was wicked enough to ascend the stand and commit perjury, to cover the coasequences of her ain in the second.—Thomas was tried, convicted, and sentenced for his alleged offence, to an imprisonment in the penitentiary for seven years, at hard labor, at the age of sixteen.

The influences which this result had upon his mind, and the general effects of promiscuous imprisonment, especially on the minds of the young, are well described in the following language, from the "confession."

"Grief and sorrow possessed my mind for me time, but when these began to wear away, I became conversant with my fellow prisoners. They told me that my character was gone. That no man could be respectable who had ever been in the penitentiary, and they were not backward in instructing me in the mysteries of roguery .-My conviction (being innocent,) produced in my mind an opposition to the laws. I felt, to some extent, a hatred rather than a reverence for them, and the old adepts in reguery, pointed son any longer to be scrupulous as to character,) to make an easy living, that I determined to abandon myself to this kind of life on my discharge. My heart was not hardened when I first went to the penitentiary, and I have often thought if there were Houses of Refuge, where such young offenders could be put to get a good trade, and be associated with better society, the result would in many cases be far different than it was in mine."

Thomas remained in the State Prison only seven months and a few days, when some well meaning people who had heard the particulars of his case, and who were fully convinced of his innocence, made urgent intercession with the Executive and procured his pardon.

The remission came too late. It only operated upon bolts and bars, and gave animal liberty, but it did not release the mind. It

the mind it

out on encounty sould like to else

ed for a few days in cted soon to be pa fession, was an old offende prisonment had attached his Thomas and became his regular Like all old professional thieves he number of devoted friends outside, and ed in prison in full hope of a speedy When the news of the remis friend arrived, he instantly besought await his discharge and to share his fe It was in consequence of this request and this agreement that Thomas lingured in the neighborhood. In a short time Barnem co and the convicts, old and young, insta the place, glad to get away as soon as po from the scene of their confinement.

We now find Thomas for the first time, reqularly entered into and articled to crime. It was the natural result of the first derelletion of an unauthorised abandonment of a parent's home.

After two or three days travel, during which a thousand plans were concocted by these enthusiastic speculators, they entered a small town on a Saturday afternoon, and stopped at a public house, the bar-room of which they found crowded with several other travellers -They were desperate. Their meagre funds had dwindled to the lowest ebb, and they must needs replenish them at once, as they had barely enough to pay for their night's lodging and their fare. Barnum, whose practiced eyes nover overlooked a point, observed that the landlord in making change, or in putting away money, always applied to a pocket book which was kept in a bureau standing in an adjoining room. He directed the attention of young Thomas to this circumstance, and remarked in a low tone, that if he could only obtain the keys he could get the book without any difficulty .-Thomas, whose vigilance was thus put on the alert, observed every motion of the landlerd from this time out with the watchfulness of a cat, and at length having accomplished his first object, told Barnum that the keys, after being used, were invariably placed in a stand drawer near the bureau. There was a bed in the same room, on seeing which, the ingenious knave at once feigned being taken suddenly ill, and begged the privilege of lying down until be should feel better. Having obtained leave, he threw himself on the bed, and Thomas placed himself conveniently at the room door. It was not long before Barnum found an opportu take the keys, unlock the bureau drawer, and put them in their former place; having de which, he instantly resumed his position on bed. Another chance soon offering, the this again left the bed, and abstracting the post at the middle door, and as quickly ; position as before.

Having waited in the house long avoid suspicion, the young re favorable moment to slip out deposit the prize under a fe at a few yards distance fro ly after this Barnum got up, and thought he felt a good deal bette thought he felt a me about the bar-room for about an hour, and said he believed he felt well enough to move on a little farther to his journey's end. Upon this he pulled out a bank note to settle the bill which movement, they both knew well would be a signal for the discovery of the As was expected, the landlord went for h keys, but behold, when he opened the drawer, the pocket-book was gone? The was metantly in an uproar, every dr

ransacked from top to bottom, and when the fruitless result convinced the owner that his treasure and hours applies, he ordered the spoon ed, and no person to be allowed to co is search of all the persons in the

et had assemitted the robbery," and with a great or of fairness offered himself to the ordeal inamuch as he had been for some time saving the Toom from which the meney bind at his word, and having been thoroughly examined, and exculpated, moreover, by the vo-luntary testimony of the landledy, (on whom, woman like, his apparent frankness had not failed to make an impression) that he had not left his bed nor gone out of the house, he was ed from suspicion and was then stationed at the door to prevent any one else leaving the house. The search then ran through all, but no particle of the lost treasure was found, and the landford was in despair. Young Thomas, while the search was going on had the utmost diffioulty to conceal his agitation, and, unpractised in the arts of dissimulation, he frequently felt the blood rush into his face to tell the story of his guilt. Being among the last, however, he had somewhat mastered his feelings before his turn came round, and his youth and prepossessing countenance helped to defend him from suspicion. After the fruitless search was over the self assured and complacent Barnam, symputhizing deeply with the unfortunate loser, paid the bill which himself and companion had incorred and departed. They passed the money where it lay beneath the hedge, without so much as looking in that direction, but pursued their course directly on, as if they had not the remotest idea of any other purpose than to accomplish the distance to the next town within a given time.

They had not proceeded more than two miles on their way, however, when they were overtaken by the landlord and another person, who came upon their heels in hot pursuit, and summoned them to a fresh examination. The landlord apologized for overhauling them again, but said that he had been urged to it by others at the house, and wished to search them once more, if they had no objections. The two thieves thereupon stripped to their shirts, which fully satisfying their examiners of their innosence, they were allowed to proceed on their journey, with profuse apologies for the trouble end injurious suspicions of which they had been the undeserved victims. After the landlord and his neighbor had retired out of sight, the two rescale looked at each other and gave a hearty laugh at their success in buffling their pursuers. and considering themselves now perfectly secure from further suspicion or pursuit, they withdrew a little from the road side, patiently awaited the shades of night, and then returned and resumed the prize, which upon examination, they found to contain the sum of \$72, besides a few shil-

"This," says Thomas, "was my first participation in what is termed a dishonest act; but it serves a beginning an entrance into crime, and when this is once done, the person generally abandone bimeelf to this course of life, growing worse and worse, until like myself, he comes, perhaps, to an unhappy end."

(To be continued.)

NEW ORLEANS POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW ORLEANS POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

MARCH 16, 1846.
RECORDEN BALES WING COURT. Who Knows Him?
David Lane was charged with having been found in a house on Phillippa street, late on Friday night last, under suspicious circumstances. He was required to find some person to vouch for him.

Recorded Court and outspic outside the was required to find some person to vouch for him.

Recorded as being the properson of the whole houset employment. Jones, we are inferenced as the Rice & Burber's office some time since, for which he received a light sentence. He is all a suspicious and the suspicious characteristics. He is all a suspicious as being the principal in many similar robberies which he we been commissed within the last two or three weeks.

CAUSITY AGAIN.—William Robertson alias Little
John, alias Gerake Fille, alias William Williams, an old
offender, was brought up as a figi-tve from justice. This
man was convicted some time ugo of picking a gentleman's pecket, and was sen eneed to six mouths imprisonment. During his confinement he broke juil and left
the city. Atoms a week since he arrived here as a
stown don board of a ship from New York—since
which he has been prowing about in company with
thieves. The Recorder can bim down as a vagrant for
six mouths.

Judge Whi ing has appointed a special term of the Circuit Court for Cayuga county, to commence the first Masslay of June next; the object of which is to try Freeman, as well as the convict Wyatt.

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Contral Crimbial Court.
TRIAL OF CAPTAIN JOHNSTONE FOR THE

er of Heasen.

e Attorney-General Mr. Bodkin, and Mr. Clerk, for the prosecution; Mr. Jevis, Q.C., and Mr. Hestene, appeared for the defence.

to prisoner, who assemed is a better state of health when he appeared before the magistrate at the nee Felice-court, was accommodated with a chair, seemed during the proceedings to pay particulance on to the evidence, more especially where the proceedings of the processing to pay particulance of the evidence, more especially where the processing appearance.

ALLOVEGROVE'S WATE D.

Johnstone, was also pisced
had undergone no alteration
Mr. Jervis said he rose
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was convinced that sees, it was for any
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learned gentleman.
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oner; and, therefore,
pause ere they returned it
evidence which had bees
discrepancy in the statements of the said coner; and, therefore, he were evidence which had been described and had the case to reat upon that, then he were discrepancy in the statement of the there are the discrepancy in the statement was made under excited feelings; but what they would have to look to was, whether the c. ime which he been imputed against the prisoner a o e from pre-conceiv d malice, or from an excited state of nind, brought on by causes which rendered him incapable of judging right from wrong. If he was found guilt y of murde,—a crime which was denaunced both by the laws of God and man—then there could not be the reinstead hope of mercy held out to him—he must of necess ity suffer an ignominious death; if they should find he was unaccountable for his actions, then his punishment would be equally dreadful, for he would be consigned for life to an a-ylum whatever might be their decision, he punishment would be equally dreadful. From the evidence which had been adduced, the conduct of the crew was most unaccountable. They were told that the prisoner act drinking amongst the dead bodies of his victims—that they had committed no set of mutiny. The Attorney-General had certainly said there was no person on board who was sapable of taking charge of the ship; but they (the Jury) would recollect from the evidence which had be a saiduced, that when the vessel touched at Fayal a pprition of the crew weak ashore; that the Consul calme aboard, and yet they made no complaint. What was to be drawn from the 1—Why, that the crew had been guilty of mutiny, and that was the sole cause why they never said a word. They had heard from the ovid-rice of Spence, and that of the whole of the wineses, that up to the period of the vensel becoming short of provisions, when the produced occasioned a loos of the reasoning feculies, and while in that state, then there was no rich the case. He certainly was not in a condition to assablic he produced occasioned a loos of the reasoning from the ovidence. Mr. Javvi. here proceeded to animadver; the was to be divided int

and having tooked with very great attention to the remarks of his learned, irised, he was eath & d. in leaving the case in the bands of hi. Lordship and Jury.

The Justice Williams then preceded with great minuteness to sum up, and observed it was a case very much involved in mystery; sfill they would bear in mind that no witnesses from the Ship's crew were called on this hebalf, and then proceeded to state the law as regarded exemption from capital purishment, on the ground of in anity.

The Jury then retired, and, in about an hour and twenty minuter, returned with a verdict of "Nor Gullett on the ground olin-anity."

The following comments of a portion of the London Press evince the feeling that existed on the announcement of the above mentioned verdict :-

ment of the above mentioned verdict:

From the London Pictorial Times.

THE TRIAL FOR MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.—
The trial of "Ceptain Johnstone," put to the bar of just ce for several murders upon the high seas—murders of a crew whom he was not less appointed to command than protect, promised in its outset to altarb more of public attention and analety than we like to see bestowed with a vidity upon the investigation of peculiar and deadly crime. But the drams of the law was soon performed, and the accused, convicted to the fact, was acquisted of the crime upon the ground of the absence of mantal responsibility. The jury found him mad, a creature of no account with God or man, a more beast, who although sufficiently sensible to work a verse I upon her course, and pilot her amid the dangers of the seas, was insane for all purposes of

The miserable leaders, whom real or imputed in The miserable leaders, whom real or imputed in these feets. From the stillows, is now, or will ferthurith he a mertaker of the destinate of those posted feets which we destinate of those posted feets which we destinate of those posted feets which we destinate which arrived at such a conclusion; we believe the conviction of the twelve Englishmen to have originated in the mortid mistake, that "meanness is necessary to the commission of a monatrous arrectly," and crime is not a prompter so devillab and incarnateses an ismocent insanity. This is a dustrine to upset reason and religion, and Ged bid that it should be suffered to encroach upon our shall jurisprudence. That it has triumphed now pique the easeity and arouse the just feelings of tive men. Journalists will make it their duty to restorate protests against the recurrence of such and such a verdict as in the case of Captain the leave shocked the public mind.

The we cannot extensate; and in the case of the case is not expensely on the case itself there are tangible man are social economy which it would be a persion. Our table grouns with correctly and of frequent and blood-thirry remains our social economy which it would be a persion. Our table grouns with correctly and our readers expect from us an indication which it we do not mistake the evidence, commission and of frequent and blood-thirry remains us of the case is a second of the degree of drunkard and the case of insanity (to be estimated to be a social economy which it would be a partie, and of frequent and blood-thirry remains us of the case is the case of the drunkard and the parties of insanity (to be estimated to be a social economy of the case.

The man are the parties of the drunkard of the drunkard of the case of the

ca ion as invalid and abaurd. The madness inflicted by d ink it holds to be of relf infliction; and we confess our inability to draw a distinction in respect to the acts of a drunken ferocity—between mad drunkenness on sho e and mad drunkeness at sea.

We doubt if the most merciful construction of the law on land, the delirium fremess of an Iris haborer in St. Giles' would save him in a court of justice from the const quences of an act of death.

We will not repeat to seeming aggravation, the monstrone details of the evidence on Johnstone's trial. The cruektics remind us of some of the worst horrors of an execrated slave-trade—the blood and wounds—the enaptimary dallance with death—the incipient workings of a savagery which grew to massacre at last—the final quenching of human life between the gulphing waters and the avenging skies—present a picture the most lamentable—the most revolting—the most careged with crime that it has ever been our duty to deplore. That madness should draw its gloomy pretection over the work of blood is perhaps a merciful interposition of Almighty Providence; and the doubts or weaknesses of a dismayed jury may have been in struments in the will of the Eternal Power; but as far as human justice is permitted to exercise its functions, it does appear to us that in this case responsibilities have been misinterpreted, and the country has been defrauded of the truth.

From the London Pictorial News.

Prom the Lordon Pictorial News.

Captain Johnstone,—Since the acquittal of Capt. Johnstone, on the ground of insanity, suich discussion has been raised as to the justice of the verdict. The Ju y were, perhape, more merciful than discriminating, since no proof of insanity was given, and no evidence offered of any hereditary tain of that dreadful disease having appeared in the prisoner's family. It was aliased by the counsel of the accused, in the defence; but the statement of the hired advocate should never but allowed to supersied direct evidence.

But, we have no wish to impugn a judicial decision, except so far as it may furnish an example of laxity in judicial practice: proof—whether of crime, or innocence of crime—can never be too strong. Since the wide has provided the second of the except so far as it may furnish an example of laxity in judicial practice: proof—whether of crime, or innocence of crime—can never be too strong. Since the wide has given, however, a latter has been published, stating a fact respecting the crew and captain of the Tory, which increases the surprise that all must have felt, that a whole crew of men should have submitted to tamely to be hacked and hewed to death by a drunken and ungovernable maniae. That no attempt was made to tamely to be hacked and hewed to death by a drunken and ungovernable maniae. That no attempt was made to depose the captain from the command (which has frequently been done in similar cases,) seems autonishing. But, after the murder of the mate, the pour men had no head or leader, and were probably afraid to incur the charge of the very crime they were suspected by the wretched captain to be always contemplating. Mutiny is no serious an offence, that men are afraid to commit themselves by anything that looks like it, and, besides, cannot always trust each other; thus they submit to authority, even after they are morally and legalty absolved from the duty of chedience; as each hing like this seems to have infinence the consenting like this seems to have infin

Becape From the Massachusetts State Prison.—A convict named Sam. Brown, coolly walked out of the Penitoniary in Charlestown, Saturday for noon, in company with several visitors, and effected his escape. He had been employed about the guard house, and had on a pair of overalls and a cap.

He was confined for stocebreaking; is about 19 years of age; has dayk hair and eyes, and a very freekled face. A reward of \$50 is offered for his apprehension.

o make returns of all sunders that have been commit-or described by the left of January, 1892, in England, with a riew to an intended legislative enactment on the subject. Pannon or the Convict Missiewany—Her Ma-

PARDON OF THE CONVICT MESSOWARY.—Her Management of the product of the the product of the product

House Department, the result has been that a full person has been granted.

Be enterious.—By a return obtained by Mr. Ewart, (Dumfries), a list it is given of the number of persons executed for all armses, and committed for mirrier, in Kagiand and Wales, from 1813 to 1833, as also the number of persons executed in Leadon and Middlesex, from 1825 to 1845 inclusive. In 1813 as many as 12) persons were executed for all crimes, of which 20 were executed at Yerk and 17 in Misidlesex, (inclusing London.) In that year 30 were hung for murder; the number committed for murder was 87. For the three following years, the executions (for all crimes) were under 100. In 1817 they numbered 115, in 1819 they mere 108, and in the year following 107. In 1821 the number was 114, and from that year to the end of 1833 the number executed in England and Weles, for all crimes, were under 100 in each year. In 1833, (the last year mentioned,) it appears that 33 were executed; af found to be insure; 9 were convicted, 6 were executed for all crimes, 52 were committed for murder, in 9 of which there was no prosecution; 30 were acquited; 4 found to be insure; 9 were convicted, 6 were executed, and 3 commuted or pardoned. With respect to the executions in London for the hat 21 year, (1825 to 1835 inclusive,) it appears that the executions in London and Middlesex, for all crimes, numbered 129, of which 24 were for nurder. In the same period 158 were committed for murder, and 37 convicted of the crime, The only triennial period in which no execution occurred in London, the following result is given—In 1895, 1895, and 1897, the number was 53; in the next triennial period, 62; i

the last 5; so that in the last nine years only 12 persons have been executed in London.

From the Caysaga Taeris of Priday.

Mone Disologeness of the following manner:

—About I o'clock P. M. on Friday, he offered to sell he grey mare stolen from Burrington, to Gregg, who keeps a tavern about 15 miles northeast from Phenix, O-we go county, for ten dollars. Gregg suspecting that the mare was stolen, went and locked her up in the barn, and I fit he negro in charge of two men until he could go to Phenix after a warrant. At Phenix, Alonzo Taylor, a constable of the town of Gate, who had got one of our extras, issued at 3 A. M., of Friday, and had started in pursuit—came up and learning from Gregg, that the nerve was at his house—went immediately there and arrested him as the murderer and Gregg had left Phenix, A. T. Williams and I. P. Bi use, who storted from Auburn in puganity at 11 o'clock A. M. of Friday, reached Phenix and learned the above fact—they waited at Phenix as bout time, expecting Taylor to return with the negro; but becoming uneasy, went off towards Gregg's and about a mile this side of his hour, met Taylor coming with the murderer. They took him to Phenix, and there Taylor, williams and Bruce watched him that night, and in the morning took him into the wagon of Williams and Bruce watched him that night, and in the morning took him into the wagon of Williams and Bruce, and brought him to Auburn and delivered him to the Sheriff. On their return they met Burrington and Vanderheyden at Baldwinsville, eleven miles this side, they having failed to get on the right track.

The negro as we understand, gives this version of the murder—He says he knocked at the front door, and went into the sitting room, and Mr. Van Ness and said he was not price and was cold and wanted to warm; that he went up to the story; that Mr. Van Ness and said he was stabbed; that he after which the mend of it, at the sate; that he had no gun; that he made a pass at Van Wess, and astabed them, after which the mend of it, at the sate;

upon the north read leading to Skanesteles, to the farm occupied by Mr. Burnington, where he stole the g of mare; he mounted on bear back, and with only a halter, and struck the road to bear back, and with only a halter, and struck the road to bear back, and with only a halter, and struck the road to bear back, and with only a halter, and struck the road to bear back, and with only a halter, and struck the road to be bear back, and with only a halter, and struck the road to be bear and the structure of the state prison. I have seen of seeing whether any other person was concerned with him. The following is the result of the examination:

"Examination of William Freeman, March 16, 1846. Nobody ever told me that Mr. Van Ness got me to State prison. I know who did get me there. Simp on, the constable, Jack Furman, and another one—do not remember the name—and a woman. Her name is Godfrey. She swore to the loss of the hors. Mrs. Golfrey lives on the middle road to Syracuse. Do you know that any body went into the door yard of Mrs. Godfr yon Thursday night? Never have talked with any white man about having been sent to Sate prison, except Esquires Paine and Bostwick."

Justice Bostwick also examined John Gabriel, a negro, hereofore arrested on suspicion, and Nathaniel Hersey and his wife, in relation to the murder. Gabriel helped Freeman to grind the knives, but did not know any thing further about the matter. Hersey swore that he had heard Freeman threaten the life of John De Pup, a black man, but all ons heard him say any thing about mus dering any body else. Nothing was elicited on the examination tending to throw any light on the mord r of the Van Ness family, and Gabriel was discharged.—One incident connected with the borrible murder of the Van Ness family, and Gabriel was discharged.—One incident connected with the borrible murder of the Van Ness family, and Gabriel was discharged.—

Wykoff got to Mr. Brooks' and gave the alars

Ir. Wy koff got to Mr. Bruoks' and gave the alarm, of when it was supposed that there was a band of we or aix concerned, W. Henry Brooks, a young lad it cars of age, although several men were present, volucies of age, and there wistance. He came down on horseback, alarmed lastra. James Law, William Stephens, and others, lessrs. Law and Stephens immediately turned out and receive to the assistance of the family, and pursuit of the mu derer with a zeal and energy that deserve the ighest recommendation. Their intelligence communicated to us, and our first extra, was the cause of the rest by Taylor.

The Syracuse Daily Star states that the negro Free-act, the nurderer of the Van News family, was borr in labours, in 1823. When quite young, and before he were living, for come (trivial offence, and drew halfs and rushed upon her with the intention of taking of fife. She escaped, however, and he was permitted of come push herest by making a prumise to behave a fife. She escaped, however, and he was permitted of come push herest by making a prumise to behave a fife. She escaped, however, and he was permitted of come push herest by the state of the trivial officers if he ever out out. In his confession, upon being asked what took him to the base, he said, "The world relied him there," when a first three fields him there, when a first three fields him there, when a club about three fields him there, where a club about three fields him there, when a first process a sharp blade 5 or 6 inches long. The bases of the mendered individuals was alterated by the was placed a sharp blade 5 or 6 inches long. The bases of the mendered individuals was alterated by the was parents.

being 2000 persons.

The Syracuse Journal mentions it as a singular fact, has Wim Freeman, the manderer of the Yao Ness family, was cousin of the Freeman who was executed in Deinslage county sense five or six years since, for introduce, Tharamant he some had blood a unning an investing of the Freeman tribe. It is stated that Wim Freeman is measurer indian, his motion having been one-lift tables.

#### CITY POLICE ITEMS.

CITY POLICE PIEMS.

Frank UP.—Hanover Square was thrown into a state of great excitement about noon on Menday, in and seem to enter the store of a well known firm of Fretich importers, located in the above named vicinity, ander account a suspicious circumstances. On making ourselves acquainted with the facts in the case, it appeared that a respectable citizen residing in Roswelt street having for some time past suspected the fidelity of his wife, to whom he has been married about a year, had employed a friend to watch her movements, which resulted in tracing her in company with one of the principal citrics of the establishment a few evenings since to a house of a questionable character, and Monday she was followed to the store previously affuided to, which she entered, which fact being communicated to the husband, he repaired to the spot forthwith and bests open the door. The guilty pair were then brought our and conducted before Alderman Charlick, who alletted considerable testimony in the case of a singular character; but as no criminal offence had been communical (according to the laws of this State) (in frail fair one and her paramour were permitted to take their departure, leaving the disconsolate hu-band to seek testes before another tribunal, and the e-timable magitrate to mours over the wickedness and depravity of this world.

Gross Indecency.—John Hassen alias Harrison.

GROSS INDECENCY.-John Hassen alias Harri-on, Gross INDECENCY.—John Hassen alias Harri-on, convicted a short time since of gross inflecency, in exhibiting his naked person in the public streets, and in which case judgment was suspended on promising not to repeat the offence, was again arrested on Sunday last, for a similar exposure of his person in Houston street, near Grosby, to numerous respectable females.—He was taken to Jefferson Market Police, and held to

ANOTHER STABBING CASE.—A man named Peter Higgins, was arrested on Monday, on a charge of severely wounding Jacob Bower, of 61st street, in the thigh, by stabbling him with some sharp instrument.—The accused was also charged with having committed a violent assault and battery on John Gasner, of 19th street, between 21 and 3d avenues.

violent assault and battery on John Gusner, of 19th street, between 21 and 34 avenues.

Arrest of A Horre Third.—A man calling himself John Lockwood, was on Monday arrested by officers Welsh and Roe, on a charge of stealing a horse, alleged to be warth \$60, the property of John Sullivan.

An INSARE WANCERER.—A young lady of genteel appearance, named Ellen Austin, about 24 years of age, was found last night by officer Carpenter, of the last ward, in a state of insanity, wandering about the streets, and was taken to the last ward estion house; she midshe had no home or friends, and could not give any intelligible account of herself, but had \$9 in money in her pocket. She was taken care of.

Done at Last.—Billy Cox, one of the old "panel" thieves, was arrested by officer Ediridge, of the 5th ward, for being drunk and disorderly in the street. Upon being brought before Justice Osborne, hat excellent magistrate very wisely sent him to the ponizentiary for six months, as a common vagrant.

Anorem. "Touch" Cass.—Jemnett Wilson was "pulled" by officer Appleyard, of the 5th ward, for decoying a countryman by the name of John Forsyth, isno Boll Hodges? "crib," wherein he was robbed of \$45.

Attempt to Commit a Rape.—Thomas Carnes, receining at No. 171 Mulberry street, was arrested on a warrant by Captain McGrath, of the 6th Ward, charged with attempting to commit a rape on a young Irish girl, who lived as a servant in his house, by the hame of Ann Grokin. Committed by Justice Osborne, in default of \$1,000 bail.

## MURDERS.

Ann Grokin. of \$1,000 bail.

THE MURDER OF THE VAN NESS FAMILY.—The negro, Freeman, has been recognized and sworn to by Van Aradale, who is in a dying state. Four of the five individuals stabbed are dead, vaz: Mr. and Mrs. Van Ness, and child, and Mrs. Wykoff; the latter having breathed her last while the prisoner was in the house in charge of the officers, for the purpose of being identified. On being asked why he committed the murders, Freeman said he had been placed in the State Prison wrongfully, and was resolved somebody should pay for it!

Thus Loursylla Muransa Lorent Lecture a Gen-

THE LOUISVILLE MURDER.—Joseph Jocket, a German, charged with the murder of his own child, was prought out for examination on the 16th instant, after ich he was remanded, to answer said charge in the lerson Circuit Court.

ARSON.—John, a slave, belonging to Nathan Gray, of Louisville, Ky, up on a charge of arson, for which the pound on the same date, testimony heard, and he was remanded for further trial.

Author trial.

ARSON FOR REVENGE.—The Worcester Transcript states, that the barn of a Mr. Commings, of Douglas, in this State, was fired and burned, with oxen, cows, horse, and other stock, on Wednesday night last. The flash of the fire aroused the family, who lound a blazing pile of hay at the door of the house, placed there to prevent their getting out in season to stop the flamer—if not for a worse of jet. A man named leander Thompson has been arrested in Millville, under circumstances which leave fittle doubt that he committed the deed, out of revenge for hiving been convicted, by Mr. C.'s efforts, of a robbery of his store, about three years ago.

MURDER IN HARTLAND.—Stephen Rogers, of Hart land, was stabled in his own house, on Friday P. M. last, by Andrew Rogers, and died of his wound on Sunday. Andrew has been arrested and lodged in jail.—Vt. Chronicle, 18th.

#### CRIMINAL MISCELLANY.

CRIMINAL MISCELLANY.

AN APPALLING CHAPTER OF HUMAN LIVE.—A sait at law has been commenced within a short time in this city which has brought to light the conduct of a fend, which for baseness and turpit de, can find no parallel, we should think, in the civilized world:—

"The individual to whom we have alluded is a naviwe of Spain or Cuba. He married a young girl a few years ago at Havans, by whom he had a dughter. He then seduced the mother of his wife, was arrested for the crime, tried and condemned to transportation. The vessel on board of which he was placed, with other convicts, was wrecked in a storm on our coast, by which he escaped and made his way to New York. After being some time here he sent to Havans for his wife and child, who in due time a rived, being accompanied by his wife? asister. Subsequently he soluted the aister, who had off-pring by him—and now comes the dreadral point of our story. When his own child had arrived a the age of 14 or 15 years she also became the object of his hellish lust, and proved excients by him. The authorities hearing of the mutur bagan to atir ha the business, when he thought it best to fly, which he did, carrying off his own daughter as a mistressy, and having his wife here, with one or two other childreng.

Lynch Law in Nashville.—Hownest Ayyata.—This city exhibited a scene, on yestering afternoon and night, of one of the soot, cruel mobe it has been my lot to winers. It originated in a case of shader about the wife of Mr. Potterfield, which gunileman, stacked Mr. Judson, and fired three times without hitting him, when Judson, drew and shut him above the eye. It caused great excitement. The mob took Judson to the Court Louse, for the purpose of languing him is the equary, when a brother of Putterfield came up to shoot him. At this Judson run, and test refuge to the city Hotel, having not less than from twelve to fifteen a buts fired at him into the square, and almost naked as he was they have he was taken to the street to be hung. He begged for a minister—but it

DESPREATE CONVICT SHOT.—On the morning of the 22d instant, about 6 o'clock, a convict named Gibb, who was under sentence for nine years from last August, for burglary, and who had previously served ten years in the Eastern Pententiary for aron, &c., spring upon Mr. Watson, the keeper of the prison, intending no doubt to dispatch him and make his escape.

Mr. Watson had one of Colt's revolving pistols, and after a desparate scuffle for possession of the wespon, in which Mr. Watson's hand was severely lacerated. Mr. W. shot Gibbs, first in the back, (reaching round him) and twice in the treast.

Gibb's staggered into his cell, and in a few moments expired. This Gibbs was a most desparate villain; he attempted to bleed himself to death shortly after he was sentenced, and subsequently almost effect dhis escape, through the skylights of the corridor, bur fell.

Mr. Watson displayed great courage and presence of mind, or he must himself have been killed. He had shut the iron grated door between the front part of the house and the prison oppartment, and therefore no one could come to his assistance, almough they heard the report of the pistols and came as far as the door.

A Currene's inquest was summoned, which has not yet reported. Much excitement prevails in the vicinity of the prison.

A Curle Mendershed by the Favhers.—The Louisville Journal of the 18th says:—Yesterday af ermoon, a German named Joseph Jockel, who resides on Lafay-tte street, in a fit of insanity and during the absence of his wife, killed his own little son, about three years old, by cutting his throat from ear to car with a razer, and then put the body in a tub and put it under the bed. He attempted to cut his own little son, about three years old, by cutting his throat from ear to car with a razer, and then put the body in a tub and put it under the bed. He attempted to cut his own littles on, about three years old, by cutting his throat from ear to car with a razer, and then put the body in a tub and put it under the bed. He attempted to cut hi

for several days, and was under the treatment of a physician.

ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY AND MURDER.—A correspondent of the Albany Argus, wiking from Cooperatown, March 17, says a daring attempt at murder was made near East Worcester, O e. go county, on the 14th. Two men, one named Ira H. Little, and the other Charles Hunt, were travelling on the same road, conversing in a friendly manner, until they arrived at a place of woods, when Little told Hunt that he had some money buried in the thicket, and asked Hunt to go with him and dig it up, to which H. consented. Both commenced degring, when suddenly Little turned and struck Hunt on the head with a stick two inches in diameter. Hunt was severly wounded. Little was pursued and lodged in jail at Worcester. He wall have his trial, probably, at the April Oyer and Terminer.

MORMON KILLED.—A man by the name of Gardner has been shot at Nauvoo, by a person by the name of Cotton. Gardner was instantly killed. Gardner's wie beth him, and was about emigrain my with Cotton, which produced the quarrel and murder. The increasing Mormon practice of taking away other men's wives must lead to bloody conflicts.

Forgorry in Circumatic—A merchant named Diss, being executed for forces were consecuted for forces were consecuted for the heads of the heads in the latest the security for forces were an executed for forces were consecuted for forces were co

must lead to bloody conflicts.

Form RY IN CIRCIMMATI.—A merchant named Diss, being arrested for fo gery on one of the banks in Cincinnati, attempted to commit suicide by severing the veins of the arm, but was prevented. He is said to have been respectably connected, of good education, and was on the eve of mar.isge with the daughter of a wealthy merchant. The check has been paid at the bank, consequently there could be no doubt of his guilt.

FURITIVE FROM JUSTICE.—Some time since Joseph Embard was arrested in Baltimore, on the charge of being a fugitive from justice from Pennsylvanta, he having committed a robbery in Chester county. He was sent on to Philadelphia in charge of a Philadelphia officer, from whom he made his escape. On Saturday officer Krein found him in Baltimore, and again arrested him, and committed him to jail, from whence he will be again sent to Philadelphia.

Franches Was No. King of Harford a late on

will be again sent to Philadelphia

ELOPEMENT—A Mrs. King, of Hartford, a late convert to Mormonism, has left her husband and gone off with two Mormon 'elders' to Nauvoo or Califo nia. She at first took her little son with her, but the father recovered him at Cabotville, or in that vicinity, before she left this part of the country with her two new companions, who, the Hartford Times states, have been quite cozey with her for some time.

quite cozey with her for some time.

An Old Roule Turned Loose. — Stephens, committed to prison on Thursday, charged with plasing counterfeit money, appears to be an old case. He was arrested and committed last August for stealing a trunk, but no witness appearing against him, he was discharged at the January term of the Criminal Court.—Lou. Journal.

ANOTHER ESCAPE—A prisoner named Wm. Baker, who was sentenced by the Recorder of Buffalo to six months imprisonment, and to pay \$100 fine, made his escape from the Sheriff of Eric county, on Tuesday, 15th inst. The Buffalo Phot thinks that the city has got rid of him cheap.

on Saturday last, from wounds inflicted by the mirder of Fremen, was the widow of a brother of the flev. Dr. Wykoff, of Albany. The servant man has also id of his wounds, being the fourth victim in this terrible affair.

rible affair.

The Syracuse Journal has the following paragraph:

"We also learn by the railroad conductor, that the excitement is beyond contro: in all the southern towns of the coasts, and that the people of Firming, Owaned, &c., have determined to march to Aubu u, and if Freeman is not given up peaceably to possess them of him at all hazards. If the people once get hold of the murderer, when in this state of excitement, the result can be easily conjectured."

The Law Durat — Thomas Riichie, Jr., left Wash.

derer, when in this state of excitement, the result can be easily conjectured?

THE LAYE DUBL.—Thomas Ritchie, Jr., left Washington on Monday morning, on his voluntary return to Virginia, to answer to the laws of his country. The following paragraph appears in this morning's Richmond Wing, on this subject:

'We learn that Mr. Thomas Ritchie, Jr., arrived in this city, by the care, on Monday hast, and preceded at once to Chesterfirld court-house, to give himself into the custody of the proper officers of that country. We are informed that Mr. Ritchie refused said, and that his trial will take place on the 25th instant.

We do not understand that he refused ball; but he certainly did not ask it. He has waived an ammining court, and his trial will take place before the Supreme Coutt, (Judge Clopton) on Wednesday.

If munans.—This clergyman since his arrest at New Orleans, has been quite ill, but as soon as he recovered he tarred for Hawan to join his friest lightnander. The whole affair is full of crime and romance.

Buanty.—Heary S. Silles, alias Francis H. Rivers, who formerly lived in Baltimore, has been convised albigany in the Philadelphia Court of Sessions. About nine years ago, he was married in that city to Rius Silverson, who, with three children, he deserted in 1843, and assuming the name of Rivers, married Miss Pigen.

Figon.

A Discovance—It is said that a box containing the wife and child of Ruloff, who was committed at Itha a for the abduction of his wife and child, and contained to the State prices for ten years, has (in the late storm) been washed on shore, near Ithaca, from the Cayuga lake, and that the bodies, shouldingly mangled, have been recognized. It is further reported that it is intended to have Ruloff taken out of prison, to be tried for their number.

Discussing and beautiful Departury.—Two men, named Buckman and Leatherferry, to partiers in the earpenier business in the district of Spring Garden, Philadelphia, both having wives and children, have for the past thirteen months been paying their addresses at two young females, sisters, in the assumed names of Green and Johnson. One of the females resided in Spring Garden, and the other is this city, and were both members of a church in the district. On Thursday evening last, in consequence of the suspicions of the family in which one of the females lived, in relation to her condition and information obtained from her in consequence, Leatherberry was induced to marry her, since which time he has not been seen or heard from—His parmer in business and in crime was then suspected, and upon further investigation arrested and committed, in a fault of buil, by Alderman Galloway. Not the slightest suspicions were excited at any time against the ted, in d fault of bail, by Alderman Galloway. Not the slightest suspicions were excited at any time against the men, as their appearance and demeanor indicated the most honest intention on their part, until the absence of the one was noticed. The females, as far as we can larn, hore irreproachable characters, and were highly estremed in the families where they had resided, one for a year past, and the other for four years. The afflictions of the families of these men, and also of the girls, under all the checimatances, are beyond realiza-tion.

girls, under all the cheamtaness, are beyond realization.

OUTRAGE UPON A FEMALE AT CAMDEN.—A colored man of notorious character, named Alexander
Wharton, was arrested last Monday, at Camden, N. J.,
and bound over before J. K. Cowperthwaite, Eq., on
the charge of having attacked a white female on the
Third-street road the night previous, and attempted to
perpetrate an outrage on her person. The ville in drew
a knife upon the female, and threatened her with death.
Her screams brought assistance.

The Born Found.—The body of Mary E. Bessel
man, the German girl whose sudden disappearance, a
ew weeks since, from the residence of the Rev. Dr.
Potts, occasioned so much anxiety among her relatives
and friends, was found in the river, near the arsenal, on
Thursday last. There were no marks of violence upon
her person, and in her pocket was found a small sum of
money.—St. Louis Rev.

## MONTREAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Madame Brush, alias Daly, alias Wilson, alias Russell, the female meindler and her light-fingered paramour-The late bank robbery-Recent proceedings in the matter-The last arrest-The course of Ready's flight, &c. &c.

We received a letter on Wednesday last from the office of the Chief of Police of Montreal, from which we take

of the Chief of Police of Montreal, from which we take the liberty of making the following extracts:—
"About the latter end of last month, a woman, calling herself Daly, alias Wilson, but beat known, I believe, as "Medame Brush," came with a young man, who also called himself Brush (but whose real name is George Russell.) to this place from Bytown, with a horse and sleigh, and put up at one of our principal hotels, from which they were ejected, however, in a few days, by the proprietor. From thence they wont to a noted hrothel, where they took up their quariers. Shortly after, I received information of an altempt having been made to dispose of the horse and sleigh, much under their value, and al-o of the theft of a gold ring from the hotel, during the few days that the parties above-named had been there. I thereupon caused both to be at once arrested, which led to the discovery of the ring apon Russell's person, and, of consequence, to his full commitment to the jail for trial. The woman was discha ged, there being no tangible proof against her; but during her detention it was ascertained that she and her partner had come from Watertown,—crossing to Presseot from Ogdeneburg; and that on their arrival here, having no further use for the horse, sleigh, buffalo robes, &c., she had wished o dispose of them. and to remit the amount thus produced to a Mr. Skellinger, a teamster of Watertown, from whom she had hired the concern. Upon this I wrote to Mr. Skellinger, who, on the 14th inst. made his appearance, and was made happy by the recovery of the property, which he had fairly given up for lost.

Being now in possession of evidence against the woman, she was again arrested, but was obliged again to be discharged from the fact of Mr. S. refusing to take the liberty of making the following extracts:-

Being now in possession of evidence against the woman, she was again arrested, but was obliged again to be discharged from the fact of Mr. S. refusing to take

to be discharged from the fact of Mr. S. refusing to take any steps against her.

She states she has been in the habit of travelling through the United States giving concerts, &c., and has frequently been in the city of New-York. She has been a good looking woman in her day, but is now getting somewhat pusse.

N. B. All the persons concerned in the bank robbery in this city, (four in number) are out on beil. Phillin, he last of them, having been arrested about a formight ago. Ready has gone South, and was last heard of at Highgate. I imagine he will be non est inventus when the trial comes on. the trial comes on.

Yours very truly.

Montreal, March 18th, 1816.

Course of themself

Before Recorder Tallmadge and Allerman

Before Recorder Taillandge and Mersen Bollers and Tappar.

John McKeon, E. q., District American Published, S. q., District American Published, E. q., District American Published American Published Statismen, alian James Builden, concluded—At the opening of the Court, the content alided a number of wines as in show the incompany of the satisment protection, and more particularly to prove that Builden, instead of being an approach, was a published of the matter of the meaning of the 24th of December. The jury found Builden and Watson guilty of an appeal, and was a builden and Watson guilty of an appeal, and was a builden guilten and Watson were december the great first and Brown, guilty of an appeal, and builden and Watson were december to great and builden and Watson were december to great and builden and Brown to great and builden and builden

Noile Processi.—In the case of Lewis A. Dear, indicated for obtaining goods by false presence dues likereus Mitchell, 174 Greenwich atrest. Mr. Mitchell having made a statement that he was infatable in the golds of Dean, and that the charge was groundless. A mellisprotegut was entered by the District Atterney.

Demurrer.—In the case of Charles McIntyre and Edmund Charles, indicated for advertising the sale of tickets in a Lottery, to be drawn in Alexandria, to which indictment his counsel denurred on the ground that the lottery was one senctioned by law in another State. The Court overruled the denurrer, gave judgement for the People, and the defendants was ordered to plant to the indictment.

Biguny Case.—A motion was made by the counsel defendants.

the indictment.

Biguny Case.—A motion was made by the counsel of

H. E. Smith, indicted for bigamy, to discharge him from
custedy or to admit him to ball on his own recognizance
to appear, as a considerable length of time had alapsed
since the indictment had been found, and he had not
been brought to trial

The court fixed bail at \$500, and thereby entertained
the motion of counsel in respect to a portion of the application.

The court fixed bail at \$500, and thereby enterisized the motion of counsel in respect to a portion of the application.

Motion to strike from the Roll.—In the case of Cornelius W. Terhune, an account of a indictment against him for forgery, to which he demurred, and on which demurrer judgement was rendered for the defendant, which was succeeded by a motion of the District Astorney to strike him from the roll as an attorney and counseller of the court. The court denied the motion to strike from the roll, and Mr. Terhune having been or not guilty, and will be tried at the next term.

On her even recognizance. Caroline Morgan, a young woman, indicted for passing a counterfeit bill, who was tried and acquited, and against whom a new indictment was found, was our motion of Mr. Price discharged on her own recognizance of \$500.

Retirement of Recorder Talmedge.—Mr. McKeon, District Autorney, rose and said that, as the term of office of the Recorder, F. A. Talmadge, Eag., terminated to day, and he would no longer be on the bench of this court as its presiding officer, he could not suffer the consistency of the presiding magistrate for the arastance he had received from him in the discharge of his presiding magistrate for the arastance he had received from him in the discharge of his presidence and coursely to himself, and to all the mannels to the bord of the tapable and faithful meaner in which he had discharged his judicial duties, and for his uniform kindness and coursely to himself, and to all the mannels in the her for his tumble though here will be a motion to the hone of the here of the bar, whose thanks are also tendered.

The Recorder thereupon rose and said that he could not but with feelings of gravinade received the same and coursely to himself, and to all the mannels in the bar, whose the here of the bar for his tumble though here of the court more than five years—the duties he had been court more than five years—the duties he had here called upon to discharge were often of a highly responsible and delica due to the gentlemen reporters of the press, who stantly attended the court, for their uniforms and respect to him and to the court, and there are to aid him in the duties he had to perform

and respect to him and to the court, and there was to aid him in the duties he had to perform the court as its presiding artestate with out reluctance. A gentleman of ability and unwested had been appointed to succeed him, the court would be been appointed to succeed him, the court would be better done than he had been able to do, and the court would be better done than he had been able to do, and the court would be better done than he had been able to do, and the court would be better done than he had been able to do, and the court would be better done than he had been able to do, and the court would be better done than he had been able to do, and the court would be better done then adjourned for the term.

CHARE FOR A BARGLAN. — Day before yesterday there was quite a commotion in the upper part of the city on account of a chase by Dept. Marshal Huise and Dan Smith, after a negro, named Cherrie De Von, who escaped from custody, and stands indicted for burglary. The police had been after De Vou for the last two months, but he managed to evade them. They got their eyes on him, at the time above-mentioned; he having a little the start, away he went for the hills back of the town, the two officers in fast pursuit. From the hills De Von took down through Mohawk, the officers slowly againing on him as he approached the thick satisfant of all; the officers kept on the treet, and at the afright of all; the officers kept on the irect, and at the afright of all; the officers kept on the irect, and at the afright of all; the officers kept on the irect, and at the afright of all; the officers kept on the irect, and at the officers due to the delice by the Germanns, were out witnessing the dovel che at the aging him.

## National Police Gazette.

SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1846.

The Crowning Cutrage—Recorder Talmanor's Farewell.—Notwithstanding the numerous complaints which the community at
large, and ourselves as a portion of the press,
have had to make against many of the acts of
Frederick A. Talmadge, during his administration as Recorder of the city of New York, we
were desirous of writing him a kindly valedictory on his departure from the bench. However
quasiconable the propriety of such an expression
might have been considered, we have been relieved from the responsibility of its assumption,
by the course which he has seen fit to pursue in
the flow weeks which have constituted the
termination of his official career.

It is not our present business to inquire what possilar interest his ex-Honor may have had in the system of straw bail, to which he has been such a kindly and encouraging foster-father, for we do not mean to lead surmise beyond the verge of charity; but as conservators of the rights of the community, so far as the just administration of criminal jurisprudence is concerned, we claim the privilege of canvassing such acts of high officials, as can only be prevented from repetition, by general reprehension.

In accordance with this duty, we denounced the release, on visionary bonds, of Andros, the counterfeiter, and of Champion, the hotel thief, by Recorder Talmadge, some few weeks ago, and in pursuance of the same right we now hold up to the unqualified condemnation of the public, the discharge of JOHN A. CANTER, by the same high functionary.

If Center were some obscure and undistinguished criminal, and not a felon whose cter and whose enormous crimes had been made the subject of repeated chroniclings and jedicial investigation, we might imagine an excuse, even for a man of the ex-Recorder's large experience and accurate knowledge of human nature, in turning the rascal leose in the eleventh hour of his official sway. Nay, even with all this against him, did not the recent and continnous admonitions of public indignation, stand so unmistakeably recorded against those invaions and perversions of a benificent provision of the constitution, in the two immediately preg cases, to which we have above referred. rots other infractions of the same ind) we might still regard the bailing of Jack star as a careless exercise of power, and tolerable, because the positions assumed had ot been before expressly and universally deed. But stripped of even these faint dows of excuse, nothing can be introduced e soften "the dark and grained tincts" of the function. Center, though young, has been for years one of the principal master counterin the United States, and from the comprehensiveness, the extent, the dangerous depth of his designs, may fairly be considered as the heir, per excellence, of the mantle which fell from the shoulders of Smith Davis, the veritable "king of the koneyackers," on his incarceration in the State prison, in 1838.

For some weeks previous to his late arrest, we, in connection with the Independent Police of the city, had been hunting him both in New Jersey and in this city for various heavy offences committed in both states. He was a fugitive from justice who had worn out the exertions of the Tombs department. The efforts of the Chief of Police and his force had been frequently called in requisition to arrest his operations, and at length, by the untiring, the faithful and the ingenious exertions of N. B. Mountfort and other officers of the Jefferson Market Station, he was finally arrested on the 18th of February last, and lodged in prison, to answer his numerous offences.

The officers then rested from their labors and enjoyed the gratification of having been the humble instruments of a great public service. But the end was not yet come. The law had him fast it is true, but its victim bad yet to be earried beyond the shoals of legal diablerie, and justice had yet to run the danger of foundering upon the quicksands of the bench. With a view however, to secure against all these, the autho-

rities at Jefferson Market detained Cantyr as long as possible from the Tembs, and at length when obliged to release him to its slippery dangers, sent him down on three full commitments; the two first for passing counterfeit money, in which the bail was set by Justice Roome at \$1000 on each; and the third for being taken in possession of "a large number of steel and copper bank note plates, a press, a large quantity of bank note paper," and a 'boodle' of spurious notes of various denominations, said to amount to \$30,000. On this latter charge the committing magistrate, in view of the character of the man, the nature of the offence, and the positiveness of the evidence, endorsed upon the paper, thathaving considered the matter of bail, he was of opinion that it was a case in which bail should not be taken. These things, all taken together, afforded a tolerable assurance that the man wor be brought to trial, and when had been added to them our public proclamation on Saturday week, that we were getting out a requisition from the Governor of New Jersey for offences committed by Canter in that state, and our protest against any attempt to discharge him until we had time to lodge it against him at the city prison; that surance appeared sufficiently reliable.

But the community, the interests of justice, and ourselves, were doomed to be baffled and disappointed by the system of straw bail, and on Monday evening, the keeper of the City prison received an order for the discharge of the prisoner on each of the commitments, which was duly signed by "F. A. Talmadge, the Recorder."

The attorney in the case was A. D. Russell, Esq., the bail Joseph M. Shipley, who stated that he was a broker at 35 Wall street, that he resided at 132 Greewich street, and that he was worth \$9000, over and above his debts.

We are thus particular in regard to this latter portion of the business, because, we are well assured that Cantar will never appear for trial, and because, in that event we shall demand to have the bond prosecuted, if it be good, and its maker prosecuted if it be worthless. We do not mean by this to impugn the justification of Mr. Shipley, but we will say, that whoever he may be, he will find it difficult to make the public believe, that his going bail for such a man as Jack Canter, is a justifiable transaction. This is the third time that we, even in our short business career, have been baffled and the laws defrauded, by the vile and infamous system of straw bail, as applied to high criminals whom we have arrested, or in whose arrest we have been interested; and in this view, we feel that we have a peculiar right to protest against the crowning wrong of this latter proceeding. In absence of all excuse for his conduct, we believe the conduct of F. A. Talmadge, in this case to be deserving of public condemnation. Cantar was known to have been a fugitive from justice, on two old forfeitures ; he was known to have made a desperate effort to escape, by an attempt to dig out of his cell, with a huge case knife, said to have been furnished him by a keeper who is now in prison for the offence; and he was as fairly convicted in a moral sense, by the implements found on him at the time of his arrest, as if he had received the condemnation of a jury. His case, therefore, did not come within the object of bail, and the Recorder knew it. He knew, moreover, that he had no right to bail him in opposition to the decision of the committing magistrate, who knew all the circumstances, except on habeas corpus and re-examination of the facts.

He has, however, not cared to observe any form in so outrageous a proceeding, but has bailed Jack Cantar in derogation of the law; to the defeat of justice, and in violation of common decency. He should be held responsible in the recollections of the public for this act.

A FAILURE.—A few minutes after the notice had been served upon the keeper of the city prison of the assumption by Judge Scott of the Recordership, an order, signed "F. A. Talmadge" was handed to the keeper for the discharge of James Byers, the clerk who had robbed his employers, at 148 Pearl street, of heavy amounts of goods, and who had confessed his crime. The keeper refused to obey the order, and Master Byers remained in quod. He may be said to have gone in for the last chance.

THE NEW RECORDER.—His Honor Judge Scott, was sworn in as Recorder of the city of New York, on Wednesday afternoon, at half past three o'clock.

DICK COLLARD.—An attempt to bail this celebrated burglar was seriously contemplated on Wednesday last, and might have been successful, had it not been for the information which the deputy, who had charge of the keeper's desk, accidentally obtained while at dinner, that an endeavor would be made to get the commitment in the case during his temporary absence, by applying for it in a hurry to whatever chance deputy (who had received no particular instructions in the matter,) might be attending in his place. Upon learning this news, he cut short his meal and instantly returned. In consequence of this no attents was made.

IMPORTANT ARRIVAL.—Billy Fish, alias Abby. alias "The Dandy Pickpocket," lately released in New Orleans on straw bail, arrived in this city on Tuesday night last. It is said to be his intention, now that our admirable likeness of his villanous physiognomy has spoiled his business throughout this country, to take his departure for England, in the hope that the change in his personal appearance during the many years that have clapsed since his return from Botany Bay, will enable him to avoid recognition by the officers of the London Police. Alas, Billy is circumvented in this hope also, for several hundreds of our paper containing his accurate physical admeasurement have already been mailed to Europe, and another batch will go by the next steamer, to all of our correspondents in France and England.

Truly there is no peace for the wicked since the National Police Gazette has been in opera-

THE NEW RECORDER.—Recorder Scott took his seat on the bench of the General Sessions on Tuesday last, as an observer of the proceedings.

EXECUTION OF A MURDERESS.—The slave Caroline who was convicted of barbarity to her mistress and her children in New Orleans, on the 13th January last, is to expiate her offence upon the gallows this day, in that city. She has become the mother of a child during her imprisonment.

MOVEMENTS FOR THE PARDON OF GEORGE HOWELL, THE NOTORIOUS PICKPOCKET.-We have been informed from a highly respectable source, that great exertions are being made in Philadelphia, to effect the pardon of George Howell from his two-and-a-half year sentence to the Eastern Penitentiary. A thousand dollars, it is said, have already been subscribed by the English gonnaufs in Philadelphia, to effect the object, the heaviest contributions to which amount, it also appears, were made by the rich pick-pockets, George Williams alias Slappy, the Old Duke alias Jack Whitehouse, and old Jack Gibson, the latter of whom is well disposed to the offices of friendship, from gratitude for his late miraculous dodge through the loop-holes of Philadelphia law.

In addition to the above, we are also informed, that, according to custom, a certain well-known Philadelphia police officer has been engaged in the business, and was lately sent by the party to Harrisburg, to make arrangements, and to inquire how the land lay. Returning in a short time, he brought word back that the plan was feasible, and would no doubt soon be done, if the whole matter could only be kept snug for a while.

We publish the above for the benefit of his Excellency Governor Shunk, and for the information of those members of Assembly at Harrisburg, to obtain whose influence, the official agent of the thieves will no doubt apply.

CASE OF POTTER.—On Thursday morning, the case of Potter being brought up for decision of Judge Edmonds, whether he should be sent back to the State prison for violating his conditional pardon by remaining in the United States, his Honor decided that the prisoner should be sent back, and gave an opinion at great length, and cited numerous cases to sustain his decision. We understand that the case is to be taken on appeal to Chief Justice Taney of the Supreme Court of the United States.

TRIAL OF TIRREL.-The trial of Albert J. Tirrel, for the murder of Mary Ann Bickford. commenced at Boston on Tuesday morning, but owing to the late hour in the week at which we received the volumnious report of the first day's testimony, we cannot find room for it at the cost of the exclusion of matter of more immediate importance already in our columns. Next week, however, we shall do justice to the subject, and as the trial promises to be a very long one, the result will not be obtained in several days. The most intense excitement exists in Boston on the subject—an excitement but second to the profound agitation occasioned by the murder of Ellen Jewett, by Richard P. nson, to which horrid case it is so near a parallel.

Tirrell appeared in court dressed very neatly, in an olive brown coat, with metal buttons and pocket flaps, black satin vest and black punts loons. The irons being taken from his wrists, he seated himself in the dock, crossed his hands, holding his cap in his lap, threw one leg over the other and took a brief survey of the crowd around him. He is a good looking young man, twenty two years of age, with light brown hair, light hazel eyes, and strongly marked regular features. There is nothing very peculiar in his looks. He is six feet and half inch in height, and of rather slender figure. While awaiting the arrival of the Court, his countenance settled into a somewhat pensive expression, though he continued to look about, occasionally, and frequently moved his hands to and from his pantaloons pockets, his face. and head, as if not entirely self-possessed.

At the time of our going to press with this edition we are in possession of all the testimony of the prosecution, which is very curcumstantial, and bears fatally against the prisioner.

His counsel intend to show in his defence that the deceased committed the murder during a state of somnambulism, and hence his flight, and all the suspicious circumstances connected with it.

A few days will tell the result, and relieve the public mind of the intense interest which now occupies it.

LIFE OF THOMAS, THE BURGLAR.—We commence this day, an account of the remarkable career of Henry Thomas, alias Dean, recently executed at Scioto, Chio, for the murder of Frederick Edwards, during the commission of a burglary. The life will be principally gathered from a volumnious confession made by the wretched man, shortly previous to his execution, to his elergyman, Rev. David Whitcomb, and published by George D. Martin, Eaq., of Chie. It is a work replete with interest in all its details, and is well deserving of the attention of all who would trace through its different degrees, the awful destiny of crime.

Thomas was but in his thirty-first year at the time of his miserable end, and during the brief period of his existence, had been for fourteen years actively engaged in crime, ten of which he spent in the different prisons of the country. His career affords a warning to all youth who are wavering on the brink of the first error, which is eminently deserving of the attention of the reflecting mind.

THE OBJECTS OF BAIL .- In commenting upon our article under this title, the Sunday Mercury objects of bail "The Police Gazette has a very good understanding of the matter, only it is not in accordance with its practice at the Tombs .-We presume the Mercury meant to say the practice at the Tombs. Heaven preserve us from having any thing to do with the bailing business at the Tombs. Experience and the loss of several good round dollars in arresting men who have been subsequently slipped off, have taught us the futility of kicking against the pricks. Since the release of Mitchell on \$500 bail, whom we had twice delivered up as a fugitive from justice, on a charge of burglary, to an amount of \$2,500, we believe the bailing business to belong, by special allowance to Police Justice Drinker.

Punishment of a Tyrranous Underling Oppicial.—Owen Huff, a guard in the penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio, was recently discharged from office for cruelly flogging one of the prisoners, without any authority for so doing. Acquirral of Jack Gisson in Philadelphia,—In the same week that we find in the Philadelphia papers the conviction and sentence, for three years, of a poor dying wretch, for the offence of shielding himself from the severity of heaven under the roof of a relation, we behold the acquittal of old Jack Gibson, the English pickpocket, who escaped to this country from Botany Bay, and who, in his infamous professional career, has served many years in our prisons. We may learn in these two results the whole philosophy of wealth and poverty.—Great Heaven! look upon the contrast!

Jack Gibson had been tried before on the same offence, and on the clearest testimony—testimony of own admissions—and testimony too, by the loser of the money, (repeated on the second trial) that the old rogue had called upon him and offered back the money with a bonus, not to prosecute for the theft. Here was evidence enough to convict any one but an old English thief, who knew the value of money, and who knew, also, the truth of the maxim, that "any thing can be proved or disproved, if one only gets witnesses enough."

Time, money, perseverance, and ingenious villany, must tell in some way or other, and by dint of the unspaying exercise of all these combined qualities and powers, Jack Gibson escaped. The Philadelphia jugglera concerned in the matter, are welcome to the result. They are welcome too, to the money and reputation they have made by it, and they are likewise welcome to the contemplation of the centrast afforded between this and the case of Wm. Lanning, the dying outcast. The thief had the assistance and sympathy of the whole police, who swarmed like bees around the honey of his purse; while the latter, though his condition would have moved a stone, remained deserted and forlorn, and only experienced their tender mercies in having the State prison awarded to him for his tomb.

THE LOWER POLICE US. THE MILE OF THE COOCA-NUT.—The annual report of the Comptroller, among other things, furnishes a statement of the fines paid into the city treasury during the year from each police district, and very significantly contrasts the different sums with the number of vagrants committed at the several places. By this it appears that the number of vagrants committed during the past year at THE TOMBS

Was 1974—fines paid in the Treasury, \$499 28
JEFFERSON MARKET POLICE.

Number of vagrants committed since August
1845 - 196
Fines paid in - - - \$588 62

Number of vagrants committed - 339
Fines - 84.567 37

It is true that the number of vagrants committed at the different stations do not afford an accurate admeasurement of the revenues of the various offices, but they furnish a fair general estimate of the amount of business done, and the returns into the city treasury should be in due proportion. It is plain by the above statement, that the Lower Police, at the Tombs, does six times the amount of business than the largest of the other two, while its returns are nine times less. Why this should be, is not quite so apparent to rational philosophy or the doctrine of equations.

The natural conclusion, upon comparing the above results, would appear to be, that either the magistrates at the upper offices are most villanously just; or that the functionaries at the lower station are most marvelously unfortunate. There are, however, other ways of solving the problem, and the most ready and correct solution may, perhaps, be found in the desperate tenacity with which all the incumbents of the lower station cling to their offices, though the salaries are the same and the dignities are equal.

All these things mean something, and go a long way towards accounting for the milk of the cocoa-nut. The fault lies somewhere. Some say it is in the cupola of the building, while others insist that it goes further towards the foundation, and lies in the bottom of the prison soup boiler. Time, however, will tell; but in the mean time we must keep our eyes open.

MARCH OF CIVILIZATION.—Notwithstanding the number of murders which we record in this day's paper, we are obliged to leave out eleven, for which we can find no room.

RECENT ARRIVALS OF ENGLISH THIEVES COMMENCEMENT OF THE SPRING CAMPAIGN .-Since the river has opened, and the genial breezes of the South are warming the spring business into life, the old English professional thieves, who, during the winter, have been scattered throughout the Southern sections of the country, fellowing the course of the Kean's, availing themselves of the crowds in the Southern race courses, the throngs at the hotels, and the excitements of the Oregon question in Washington, have returned and are returning to New-York in eager and ravenous droves. The principal of those at present in this city, whose numbers are swelled by the late arrivals, are Jack Roach, Tom Conroy, Tosh, the Big Frenchman, alias "Uncle Tommy," the patriarch of the pickpockets, Bill Jones, clius Black Bill, Charley Roper, Bob the wheeler, and Bob Pinkerton.

Injuddition to the above, the celebrated George Slappy, alias George Williams; the Old Duke, alias Jack Whitehouse, Jack Simpson, alias Brummy, Jack Roberts, alias Tobacco Jack and Jack Hatfield may be daily expected. It is altogether likely that in the latter swarm will some old Jack Gibson, lately slipped through the meshes of the Philadelphia Quarter Sessions, for picking a pocket of a sum of \$250.

It will be seen by the above, that the thieves anticipate an unusually large spring business, and with their prospects, the expectation of the pawnbrokers who will profit by them, rise in a corresponding degree.

More Work of the Abortionists.—As a servant girl residing at No. 3 Rivington street, was going out of the basement door to the street on Saturday night, a bundle rolled against her, which on examination, contained a dead female infant, newly born. The Coroner was called to hold an inquest on the body, and a post mortem examination being made by Dr. Holmes, it was concluded that the child had been born alive, and that its death had been caused by suffocation, but whether intentional or not of course remains a matter of conjecture.

Is it not more than likely that the body of this "birth strangled babe" comes from Madame Restell's den, and is the offspring of one of her guilty and unhappy victims of seduction. An honest child-bed needs no such tragedy as this, and no mother could escape inquiry as to the disposal of a full born child, except shielded from discovery by the mysterious secrecy of an abortionist's den. Restell is yet in daily practice of her murderous profession, as the numerous dead and dying infants, who are weekly sprinkled about the city, prove. How much longer is she to be allowed to outrage Heaven, decency, and the laws, by living unchecked and unrebuked among us ?

DISCHARGE OF AN ALLEGED CASE OF FALSE PRETENCES.—We have received a long communication in relation to an individual who was discharged on Monday last, from a complaint for false pretences, by Justices Osborne and Drinker, of the Tombs. Our correspondent complains, that the newspapers, for some reason or other, have purposely misrepresented the affair, and encloses two long lists of various mercantile houses in the city, with whom he is said to have had dealings, and to whom our correspondent refers us for a thorough knowledge of his character, and of his mode of doing business. An unusual press of other matters have forbidden our attention to the subject this week, but if on due investigation, we find our correspondent to be correct, we will do full justice in the premises, in our next.

Jack Gisson.—Now that Jack Gibson has been allowed to work his way out of the consequences of picking Mr. Mathew's pocket, it may not be improper to inquire of the Philadelphia authorities, whether they intend to prosecute him for attempting to compound a felony, by endeavoring to compromise the case for money, as testified to by Mr. Mathews during the trial? We ask this merely out of idleness and not from any notion of its being done?

BARBIERE INDICTED.—Barbiere, who was arrested for shooting at, and wounding Lockwood, a lawyer of this city, a few days ago, was indicted on Tuesday by the Grand Jury of the Oyer and Terminer.

THE ATROCTTIES ON BOARD THE SHIP TORY-TRIAL OF CAPTAIN JOHNSTONE. - We publish to-day, from our foreign files, the finale of the horrible butcheries committed by Captain Johnstone, on the officers and crew of the East India ship Tory. Surprise would be but a light term for the sensation which the result of his trial must excite in every mind. It is rather deserving of a shudder of horror, but little less in its appalling measure, than that which was aroused on the first recital of its fiendish barbarism. Clearly convicted of every point, of every charge, of the deliberate murder of two of his mates, and one of his seamen, -of the cutting and maining the rest of his crew with the demoniac fury of an incarnate fiend, he has been acquitted by a jury of his country. Acquitted, too, on the ground of his ineanity, upon the mere proof that he was drunk during his various barbarities, and that he was made to. by anxiety of mind on account of the shortness of provisions, and a supposed mutinous disposition on the part of his crew. No particle of evidence was offered as to his alienation of mind, to offset the tremendous counter fact that he had been fully capable of working his vessel through a long and dangerous navigation; but the jury, on the bare declaration of a hired counsel, that the murderer must necessarily have been insane, because no man in his senses could have been capable of such inhuman horrors, toss up their hands, shut their eyes to the record, and forego their own common sense, to turn the moneter back upon the world. We do not envy any of those jurymen their feelings ten minutes after cool reflection returned to their besotted minds. We can scarcely contemplate the case with any degree of moderation, for the outrage justifies a corresponding excess of condemnation. It is a case alone for horror, and the sickened mind can turn from its mischievous results and dwell with tolerable satisfaction on the less dangerous code of Lynch

Love vs. Insantry .- A somewhat romantic and rather laughable affair took place on Monday last at the Tombs. It appears that one of the daughters of a wealthy farmer of Keyport, New Jersey, whose name is Henrietta, and whose age is twenty-two, became enamored of a raw looking Irishman named William Patterson, who was employed by her father as a gardner. This gallant youth eloped with Miss Henrietta on Sunday night, and arrived by the steamboat Independence in this city, at about I o'clock on Monday afternoon, and from thence roceeded to the house of his cousin, also named Patterson, No. 55 Robinson street. Then they started in company with their cousin, to No. 200 Mulberry street, and were married by the Rev. Mr. Hoyt, and returned back again to Robinson street to spend the honey-moon; when, who, to their astonishment, should step in, but her father with two police officers, who at once conducted them both to the Tombs. The father contended that his daughter was insane; consequently not accountable for the step she had taken.

While at the Police, the lady clung with convulsive earnestness to her bridegroom, declaring that no earthly power should separate them, but having softened down, the fair fugitive consented to place herself under the sare of Mrs. Foster the excellent matron of the female department of the Tombs, until a commission of de lunatico inquirendo could issue to establish or reject her sanity. On the following day the parties were brought before Judge Daly at the Common Pleas, who, after hearing the testimony of several physicians, decided she was insane, and made an order that she be taken to the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum.

MORAL REFORM.—The bill for the punishment of seduction and adultery as criminal offences, will pass the Assembly. This must be deeply gratifying to every lover of moral reform. Formication should have been added to the bill, and then it would have given the public of New-York a peculiar satisfaction.

THE GREEN COUNTY TRAGEDY.—What has become of the case of Johnson, the murderer of Mrs. Bolt and the abductor of Mrs. Burdick t—Will any of our friends in Green county furnish us with information in relation to this affair?

STRAW BAIL .- The outr straw bail as practiced largely at the T recently by a functionary of man authority than the Police Justices, h the complaints of the community oversteps restraint, and the press of its infamy. In this or modes have been suggested to none of which, however, to the necessities of the accomplish the desired referen proposes that the magistrates whe take insufficient bail from made famous characters as regular bail many be held criminally responsible. We cord this proposal our assent. It is tri cord this proposal our assessment that punishment might be highly at Mitchell case, for instance, in bailing a f from justice in a sum five times less th amount of his burglary, but we would rea that he should go soot from of say po than that an obstacle should be thrown in way of an unfortunate and innocent me getting bail.

The True Sun, on Monday lest, in an article on the above subject, makes the following suggestion, through a correspondent:—

"Let a suitable number of persons to pointed, whose duty it shall be to inquire whether the person offered as ball is really worth the required amount; and let it be lawful to receive ball from no one who has not the amount offered, in good real estate, regularly recorded and standing in his name; or other securities equally as good; so that when a prisoner offers a person as ball, the examiners shall make the proper inquiries and searches; and if found to possess the necessary qualifications, then to be accepted; and if not, then the Judge, Recorder, or whoever presides on the bench, to demand of the prisoner new bail; and the prisoner to be kept in custody until satisfactory bail is obtained."

We do not agree with the views of the above, because it would tend to shut from the privilege of bail every poor man who had not the good fortune to possess a devoted friend in a holder of real estate. By the above regulation, also the caprice of a magistrate could keep a man whose innocence might be perfectly apparent, in prison for several days, while this novel Court of Inquiry ran through all the circumstances of the worldly condition of every one of his friends. It would, in short, be vexatious in its operation, and perversive in its tendency, and would likewise have the effect of confining the whole of the benefits of the constitutional privilege of bail upon the rish, and of denying them to the poor.

We are of opinion that the law reaches and covers the ball business sufficiently already, and all that we want to speedily abolish the infamies of straw bailing practice is a rigid prosecution for perjury of every person who drisely testifies as to his property, and the immediate prosecution of every forfeited recognisace. A stringent course of this kind would soon make some of the stereotyped and perjured beil masters skip, and would teach others, who put ac tual property out at lottery for the enormous premiums offered them by incarcerated know that the business of straw bail is the most day gerous description of speculation they can invest their money in. We propose no experim unless the strict enforcement of the laws, or the the present state of things be con such. We feel satisfied that the cui hands of our present District Attorney hope now that he is fairly warm in the h he will set himself about it.

In case he acts upon our suggestions, and recommend the propriety of his commending with John Porter, of West street, who belied Andros, the counterfeiter, and Jo. Atkinson, who went security for the appearance of Champion, the hotel thief—both of whom forfeited their recognizance at the February term.

To Correspondents.—At the request of our correspont "H." the writer of the sketches of "Prison Life and Prison Discipline," we wish to correct a typographical error which appeared in the conclusion of the last sketch. The line which reads, "In nine could of ten the man who has the 'cat' ordered him has been far advanced in Phthisis Pulmonalls" as it applies to the sick patients in the hospital of the prison, read—In nine case out of ten a man who has a cot ordered him, &c.

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TVAN'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT—As infatilable remedy for Egileptic Fig. or Falling Sickness, Couvulsions, &c.—This medicine which is purely vegetable, is the only remedy that has ever been discovered which will positively cure this hit harto invulnerable discover. It is well known, from time immemorial, physicians have pronounced Epileptic Fits incurable. It has baffiled all their skill, and the boasted power of all meditine, and consequently thousands have suffered through a miserable existence, and at last yielded up their lives upon the alter of invanity. This is no fiction, as the paternal feelings of innumerable hearts will beer testimony—And with all defference to the opinions of physicians, the learned and great we say positively. Epilepsey can be cured.—We care not of how long standing, or what are the effects produced by it, it can be cured. The Vegetable Extract is all powerful in curing this dread acourge of the human family—hundreds have been cured, and the certificates of many may be seen at the principal office, 184 Grand street, N w York, where the afflicted are invited to call and have their cases examined, and advice given 'ree of charge. Let those who doubt the efficacy of the Vegetable Extract, or who think their case is hopeless, let such cell upon the following persons, who have either been cured or are now using the medicine.

Mrs. Jane Bennett, whose son was afflicted for eight or nine years with Epileptic Fits, was cured by using the Vegetable Extract; call and see him at 174 Delancy street. Mrs. Eleance W. Kief was afflicted for twenty years with Epileptic Fits, and was cured by using the Vegetable Extract; call and see him at 174 Delancy street. Mrs. Eleance W. Kief was afflicted for twenty-three years with Epileptic Fits, and was cured by using the Vegetable Extract; call and see him at 174 Delancy street. Mrs. Eleance W. Kief was afflicted for twenty-three years with Epileptic Fits, is now seing the Vegetable Extract; call and see her at 174 Delancy street. Mrs. Eleance with full direction

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HE superiority of the above loke obtained for them at the late Fair of the American Institute, in the City of New York the FIRST PREMIUM, over those of any other manufacture exhibited; they are also strongly recommended by the various heads of Departments and Officers in Washington. The recommendations harstofore obtained for Hover's Inks, had determined the subscriber not to contend for the Premium at the late Fair, until it was suggested that four had induced him to come to that conclusion, when an ascortment of the various sized bottles were taken from the retail shelves and deposited, without any previous preparation, and to the above effect.

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TIS PERHAPS A COMMENDABLE DECEPtion to give a beautiful color to the hair, if Nature has
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Some prefer a jet black, others a glossy authurn. In
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Price 2 cents. For sale by A. B. SANDS & CO., Chemists and Drugists, 273 Braidway, corner of Chambers St.; 79 Fulton st. and 77 East Browlyray; and by Druggiste generally throughou th

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WILDER'S PAIENT SALAMANDER S.FE—The high reputation that these non parell defer had acquired at the turning of the Tribune Buildings in February last, and other previous trials, has been fully sustained in the late great confagration in New-York, on the 19th July, 1848.

And the perfect security afforded by Wilder's Salamander in this unlooked for event has been realized and acknowledged. To copy all the certificates had on this occasion, would make this advertisement too lengthy but they can be seen all my store, together with some of the safes, which preserved the books and papers in the great fire, as also the Tribune Safe. The genuine Wilder's Safamander Safe can only be had of the subscriber, warranted fine from model, (in objection in the first made by Wilder). All secured by good thief-detecting looks Terman ordering cabe can have their interior arranged safeshe to their books and papers, by upplying or bidressing the wisbriber at his tree Rafe Warrange, 18 WATER street opening of Depyster, New-York.

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In cases of Gois, it h monatures, S. A. diago of all kinds, Dislo tations, Fractured bed is bruises Cuts, Contusions, atten led with pain and information, Poisson is Bites and Sings, Burn., Scalds, Chilbbins, Corns, Binnions, and Wounds of all kinds, it offers an immediate and permaneut relief. It is porhape the only article that can be depended upon in the cut a of those PAINS in the BACK and SIDE generally produced by taking colds after violent exertion and overheating.

For Glandolar Turnors, Lambergo, Erysipelas, Tetter, or Ringwo m, Salt Rha m. Pimples, and all kinds of Eruptions of the skin, Old Some and Ulcars, Fever Sore, Weaknowand Completing of the Urinary Organs, Fluor Albus, it is a most excilent to nody—For Fever and Ague, Ague in the Boost and Face, Cramp in the Stomach, Bowel Completing, Headache and Toothache, it acts like a charm. But above all, in the cure of Tendinous and Capsular injuries, Sprales and Wounds of every description, it shows in a most astoniahing manner its magical powers.

This is to certify that several of my friends have used Bartine's Embrocation for rheumatic affections, eprains, &c., and they have experienced great homefut therefrom, and some of them a final cure. I can exmeatly recommend it, having witnessed its affects, and have no doubt if the directions are followed as expressed upon each visit, but that it will give it general at faction to all who use it. It is a medicine that no family should be without, as a remedy for the many evils that flesh is heir to. I. SHERMAN BECOWNELL.

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This invaluable medicine will be found at all the principal DRUG STORES and HUTELS in the country.

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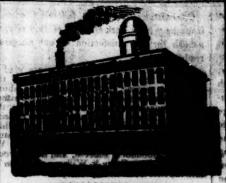
This Balsam is a prescription of one of the most celebrated Oculists—has been a long time in use, and is conditionally recom-mended to the public as the best and

mended to the public as the best and most successful salve ever used for inflammatory discusses of the eys. In cases where the eyelids are inflamed, or the bill of the eye thickly cowered with blood, it acts almost like magic, and ressoves all appearance of discusse after two or three applications.

In dismess of sight caused by fixed attention to minute objects, or by long exposure to a strong light, and in the weakness or purial loss of eight from sickness or or old age, it is a sure restorer, and should be used by all who find their ey-seight failing without any appeared tisenas. This Bulsam has restored sight in many instances where almost total blindness, caused by "xcessive inflammation, has existed for eight years. Inflammation and soveness caused by blows, contastion, or wound on the eye, or by extransous hodiers or irratating nature introduced under the eyelids, is very soon removed by the application of the Baleum. One trial will convince the most incredulous of its atonishing efficacy. Fut up in jure with full directions for use. Price 25 cents. Prepared and sold by A B SANDS & CO., wholesale and retail Chemista and D uggists, 273 B oadway, corner Chambers street, Granite Buikling,) and 79 Fulton street; 77 East Broadway. And sold also by all respectable Druggists in the United States.

\$50 REWARD WILL BE PAID BY THE sub-seribers for the detection and conviction of the pyrson or persons who entered the blackgraith's shop No. 74 Allen street, and cut one pair of smith's bellows.

DAVID STRAIT, ISAAC SUTTON.



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COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARBAPARILLA

This Sarsaparille is aix times chespar, heins put up in quert bottles, and is warranted superior to any in the market. The following cartificates will give some idea of its value—

It invariably cures indigestion and dyspepels, general and servous debility, the liver complaint, inflammation in the kidneys, and all those obstructions which females are liable to.

DYSPEPSIA—DYSPEPSIA—DYSPEPSIA—The fol-lowing testimony must convince every intelligent man that the dyspepsia is easily cured. We have hun-dreds of others of the same character.

dreds of others of the same character.

BARE DEFARMENT, Albany, May 10, 1844.

Dr. Townsend—Sir, I have been afflicted several years with dyspeptin in its worst forms, attended with soreness of stomach, loss of appetite, extreme heart-burn, and a general aversion to all kinds of food, and for weeks, (what I could eat,) I have been unable to retain but a small portion on my stomach. I tried the seas I have been unable to retain but a small portion on my stomach. I tried the seas I have been with the complaint. I was induced about two months since, to try your Extract of Sarssparisis, and I must say with but little confidence; but after using nearly two bottles, I find my appetite restored, and the heartburn entirely removed; and would carnestly recommend the use of it to those who have been afflicted as I have been. Yours, &c.

W. W. VAN ZANDT.

Dr. Townsend—Sir, I have been distressed with the dyspepsia for several years, which originated whilst residing in the West, from having my constitution impaired by the western fever, and probably by taking injudicious quantities of medicine. My appetite was very poer, and my food did not properly digest—occasioning weakness and general debility throughout my whole system. I tried a great number of medicines to remedy it, among others, both Bands' and Bristol's Barsaparilla, but they all failed to affect a cure. Knowing oi some scases where your Samaparilla had been very beneficial, I resolved to try a bottle, and deriving benefit therefrom, I continued until I had taken half a dozon bottles, and I am happy to inform you that my health is now restored.

To those afflicted similarly to myself, I would obserfully recommend your Extract of Sarsaparilla.

Yours, H. D. CURRAN, Coal Agent, 194 Market-st.

SCROFULA, CANCERS, ERVSIPELAS, ULCERS.
We would now call attention to the following cares
of different character, which we believe will convince
the most sceptical of the superior virtues of the Ex

the most sceptical of the superior virtues of the Extract:

Dr. Townsend—Dear Bir, It is with great pleasure and gratitude that I find myself shie to announce to you that the tumor. (which was called a cancer.) I had on my face, is entirely well. You remember when I commenced taking your Sarsaparilla, it was very bad, and that my blood was very much out of order, and system inflamed. After using a bottle or two, my countenance regained its natural color, but I had little faith that it could cure the tumor; but your confidence was so great. I was induced to continue using it, and I am glad that I took your savice. This cancer has been growing on my face for some years. Two years since, professor Marsh of the Albany Medical College, operated on it two or three times, and laid it open to the jaw bone, but it did not stop. I consulted numbers of medical men, and tried a great many remedies, hut falled to effect a cure; indeed, I was told by physicians of high standing that there was no cure for it—but your pleasant medicine, through the kindness of a kind Providence, has effected one, for which I am very thankful, and hope this statement will induce others to avail themselves of your remedy, believing, if they give it a proper trial, they must be benefited by it.

JOHN MeGOWN.

JOHN MeGOWN.

Albany, February 7th, 1844.

I am acquainted with Mr. McGown, and know that for several years he had a very bad foce. From the character of the gentleman, I have every reason to believe the above statement to be true.

STEPHEN WILEINS,

Paster South pearl street Espiist Church.

Dr. Twasend.—Dear sir, feeling thankful for the immense benefit I have derived from using your far-separilla. I am willing that you should make my case known to the public. About two years ago I was taken with a breaking out of bad nicers and fifthy sores, which covered the most part of my holy—my lege were one complete mass of corruption, it got into my eyes and ears, and made we nearly blind and deaf "everal physicians gave me up as incurable. I read one of your advertisements and purchased two bottles of your farsaparilla. This is not four weeks ago, and incredible as is may appear, my ulcers and sores have disappeared—my eyes are well, and I can hear as incredible as is may appear, my ulcers and sores have disappeared—my eyes are well, and I can hear as send. What I have written conveys but faint idea of my troubles and loathsome situation, for I could carre sleep, and what I ate I almost invariably vosited up. If any de not helieve this, let them call on me and satisfy themselves I have many scars about me. I was likewise reduced to almost a skeleton and am now fast regaining my health.

CHARLES EDWARDS,

New York, Aug. 2. 129 Washington st.

The astonishing curer that this medicine has perfermed in cases of chronic Rheumatism, are indeed wenderful

wonderful

Dr. Toursend —I was attacked with a distressing pain in my hip joint, so had that I could not walk without crutches; and much of the time I was obliged to keep my hed I tried several remedies, but they did not relieve me I then called on one of our first physicians—he did not help me. I heard of your Saraparilla, and obtained a bottle, and in a few days it entirely cured me, and I am as well now as ever.

Albany. Jan 2. 1845

Principal Depots. 134 Fulton at, N. Y., 106 South Pearl st. Albany, and by Druggists generally. 17 ly

TO LANDLORDS—HOUSE WANTED—Andrewe well finished house is wanted on the fit r, in the n righlor hand of 12th street, the rent or will not be over \$400. Apply at the office on all Police Gazette, 27 Contre st.

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MAGNETIC FLUID THE GALVANIC BELTS

Are modifications of the investor, ed in more chronic cases of disease, which is the process of the first of the more chronic cases of disease, which is the process of the compaint which the mysterium agent of Galeries, will fail to be permanently release. It is used in connection with the Rings and their tions. This composition has been pronounced French Chemists, to be one of the most discoveries of modern achieves. It is most discoveries of modern achieves the remarkable power of rendering the means on the fittees of the most of the influence at the seat of discovering rapid and permanent relief.

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These articles form an important addition to the Galvanic Rings, acting upon the same principle, but having the advantage of more local application. In an effectual means for strengthening the system of additional department of the constitutional weakness; as a presenting of additional constitutional weakness; as a presenting of additional and in all affections of the chest generally, the Additional STRENGTH STRENGTH STRENGTH AND STRENGTH AND

VANIC STREETHERING PLANTAGE.

We refer our readers to the numerous CF-HOME CERTIFICATES. TO Published by the Doctor, in the Sua, Times, Mirror Tribune, and other papers.

These testimonials, all of which are from the most respectable sources, have been selected from severa hundred of a similar character, which have been precured during the short time the discovery has been before the Americ n public.

D. C. MOREHEAD.

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General Agent for the United States, and only Agent for the United States, and only Agent for the City of New York,

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The following are Dr. Christis's exchisive Agents in the within-named cities. All articles ebusined from other persons in these places are sorthless counterfeits. New York, D. C. Morriman, 14 Fukon Street; Albany, J. N. Cuyler, 44 State Street; Boston, Mag. E. Kiddel, 100 Court street; Phil idelphis, E. Firm Ref Co., 68 South Fourth Street; Baltimers, Sayer S. Hangs, 108 Baltimers Sueet, and corner of Charles and Pratt Streets; Washington, O. Fish & Co., Brown's Hotel; Richmond, Duval & Fusonilli, Lowell, Kiddel, Richmond, Duval & Fusonilli, Lowell, Kiddel, Richmond, Duval & Fusonilli, Lowell, Kiddel, Richmond, B. Green & Co., 17 ly

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Of all preparations for the HAIR or WHISKERS, nothing equals the Oil prepared from BEAE'S GREASE. In most instances it RESTORES THE HAIR TO THE HAID, and will affectively prevent it from falling off in any event. It was long moted by such connent physicians and cleaseists as SIE HUMPHREY DAVY and SIK HENRY HALFORD, that pure Bear's Grease, properly prepared, was the best thing ever discovered for the preservation of the hair, and restoring it when bald. MESSRS. A. B. SANDS & CO. have spared no expense in getting the genuius Bear's Grease from Canada and alsewhere, and have prepared it in such a manner that the Oil, combined with its high perfuse, renders it indispensible for the toilet and dressing room of all.

Sold by A. B. SANDS & CO., 272 Breadway, Grania Buildings, cor. of Chambers at. Sold also by A. B. & D. SANDS, 79 Fulton at and 77 East Broadway; and the Druggiest generally throughout the United States. Frice 60 cents large and 25 cents small hottles.

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STOP THE SWINDLER. \$500 REWARD. — THE CREDITORS OF \$500 REWARD. — THE CREDITORS OF SECURITY AND ADDRESS OF THE CREDITORS OF SECURITY AND ADDRESS OF A SECURITY AND ADDR

complexion; blue eyes, and sometimes glasses; plausible in his manner and side! dress, and has been well known one grant mon street, for the last twelve years.

M. W. HOFFMAN, Absorbey for the last whose office a list of the creditors may be as New Orleans, March 3d. 1866

New Orleans, March 3d. 1848

A. R. THOMPSON.

WATCH MAKER, JEWELER, AND DEALER IN DIAMORDS.

3004 Breaches.

Selfs Watches tradecolor, changes the any other House in the city. Gold watches from \$16 to \$100 each. Silver do from \$16 to \$100 each. Silver do from \$16 to \$100 each. Silver do from \$18 to \$100 each. Silver taken in exchange or bought for cash. AMOS R. THOMPSON, Importer of Witches and Jewelry.

AT 132 NASSAII STREET.

AT 132 NASSAU STREET,
THE PATENTED TRUSSES, ABOUTHAL
SUPPORTERS, SUSPENSORY HAD DORE
Ac. Ac.—All of which articles are appropriated by the
Faculty, and sold on the most reasonable.

RMAN CHARLION ON ADULTERY.-We were forcibly reminded of the story of the weman taken in adultery, to be found in the 8th chapter of the Epistle to St. John, by a circumstance to which we were writeness last Sunday, a little after noon. It appears that an Irish hashand, who was empicious of his wife, inad with a commission of espionage , who in the peri Lis movel duty, on Sonday last, traced the delinquest to a large foreign importing in Hanver square, to which belonged symble, frosty headed clerk, who was the

As seen as the voluntaries dame had yanished in the building and had the door closed after her, the spy dispatched one messenger for the husband, and another for the police.

The last brought Alderman Charlick with a tolerable posse of officials, and the first the injured lord, who bursting with his wrongs seized a skid, or beam, that laid hard by, and sing it as a battering ram, sprung open the

This done, he pointed to the delinquent who stood trembling in the shadows of the interior, and directed the officers to take them prisoners.

Upon this, Alderman Oliver Charlick, of the First ward of the city and county of New York, by virtue of one of the old laws of the colony, against certain indulgances on the Sabbath, (which yet stands unrepealed) incontimently took both the derelicts in his posse and marched them off to Palmer's public house, on the corner of Front and Whitehall sts. and there resolved himself into a Private Court of Inquiry, with certain star chamber powers and privileges which he considered to be necessary to the delicate examination in the premises. We were present during but a brief period of the sitting of the Court, and would not have retired when we did, had it not have been for the sighs and weful tears of the unhappy lady, and pasiness of the amazed and lachrymose Monaiour. Indeed, we were a little puzzled to understand the object of the examination, as the parties had committed no criminal offence, nay, no offence at all, that would warrant an arrest, save by a writ issued on a Judge's order, and served by the Sheriff. However, we suppose the Alderman, who is, to say the truth, a very promising young man, knew what he was about, and if his object was only to profitably employ a tiresome Sunday afternoon, by taking a son in the mysteries of the passions, we hope that the gentleman who was dragged hrough the streets from his own store, to the iration of a herd of loafers and little boys, and subjected to detention and an examination beside his blubbering dulcing for several hours, will not prosecute this representative of the voxpopuli of the First ward, for his harmless display of authority, and his innocent desire to amuse himself. At any rate should the worst some to the worst, we believe that the old blue aw against immoral indulgences on the Sabhath, or the one against common scolds, will triumpantly bear the Alderman out, for his ection in the premises.

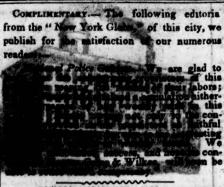
We venture this opinion boldly, and would of four to risk the decision of the question before two of his political associates, and Recorder Talmadge, at the Sessions to-morrow morning.

MYSTERIOUS DIRAPPEARANCE. - About eight or nine weeks ago, a young girl named Jane Ann McCary, of Morristown N. J., went on a visit York to return the next day. While at 42 Ludiow street, the place of her stay, she left on the following afternoon on a trifling errand, since which time she has not been heard of, and her friends are unable to account for the cause of her singular disappearance.

She is about eighteen years of age, thick set, full face, with light hair and blue eyes. She had on at the time of departure, a straw colored silk hat, drab alpacea cloak and striped de laine

Herfriends and relations are in great anxiety as to her fate, and any information respecting her will be thankfully received at 42 Ludlow street, or at this office.

Poston Justicas.—The Brooklyn Eagle learns that Gov. Wright has nominated for Police Justices of that city Coe S. Downing, Santoel Garrison and John Pierce. Fonemay.—The trial of Edward W. King, a young Baltimore Inwier for Supery, in the District Court, has resulted in his conviction. The svideocc against him



STILL APLOAT .- Mitchell, who was charged with a burglary of an amount of \$2500, and who was bailed by Police Justice Drinker of the Tombs, in a sum of \$500, though held as a fugitive from justice, is still at large. Who will be chargeable for the crimes he shall commit while he is enjoying the advantages of straw bail?

More of the Nashville Mores.—The Nashville Whig makes a full disclosure of all the circumstances connected with the late tragedy at that place. It is eeems that Judson had beasted of his criminal intimately with the wife of Porterfield. This coming to the knowledge of the latter, he was naturally very much exasperated. Judson, on being confronted by Porterfield, denied that he had uttered such a boast, but he afterwards owned that his denial was prompted by fear of losing his life. While these circumstances, so well calculated to exasperate a husband, were fresh in the mind of Porterfield, it was reported to him, on authority which left no doubt of the fact, that his wife and Judson had been seen together in the grave-yard near the town. On the receipt of this information, he fell to the floor as if a bill had penetrated his heart. His agony of mind was beyond description. He suffered more than a thousand deaths. His nerves were wholly unstrung—he became sick in body as well as in mind—it seemed as if he would be bereft of reason, and apprehensions were entertained lest he might do some act of violeace on himself. In this state of mind he proposed to his brether to take a walk, and they went out together—without any expectation, it is believed, of mesting with Judson. They did meet with him, however, and the result is known. The fumeral of Porterfield draw together a large consentre of citissens, anxious to drop a tear upon his grave. The Whig life up its voice against the scene of lynching that fellowed the arrest of Judson, but its censure is more than counterbalanced by the declaration that, "Before God, we could stand by and see such an offender shot down by the injured husband with as little rezurd as followed the arrest of Judon, but its censure is more than counterbalanced by the declaration that, "Before than counterbalanced by the declaration that, "Before God, we could stand by and see such an offender shot down by the injured husband with as little regard as we could see a sheep killing dog shot!" Could there be a stronger justification of lynching than this? And yet the Whig says "It is of our precedent and most dangerous tendency, and con never be justified.

JOHN BURDELL, DENTIST, HAS REMOVED from the corner of Bruadway and Franklin street, (formerly corner of Chambers street and Broadway,) to No. 2 Union Place and Square, South East side of the Park and corner lith street.

For the last two or three years, many of his friends have been misled, and he has had to bear the responsibility of operations not done by himself, which he will endeavor to correct hereafter.

#### DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY.

## The great remedy for Consumption.

MONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

To may truly be said, that no one has ever been so I successful in compounding a medicine, which has done so much torolieve the human family, to rob disease of its terrors, and restore the invalid to health and comfort, as the inventor and proprietor of that most deservedly popular family medicine, Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and none has been so generally patronised by the profession and others, both in this country and in Europe, nor has there ever been so great an effort, in the short space of only six or seven years, to deceive the credulous and unthinking, by putting up nostrums, of various kinds, by various individuals, affixing the name of Wild Cherry, and as much of the name of the original preparation as will screen them from the lash of the law, and one of the impostore to exist the common parageric of the shops, and ealls it the Balsam of Wild Cherry, had the impostore to caution the public against the original preparation, Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, which is doing so much good in the world.

## BEWARE OF SUCH IMPOSTORS

And purchase none but the original and only genuine article, as prepared by Dr. Swayne, which is the only one compounded by a regular physician, and arose from many year close attention to the Practice of the Profession, and which led to this great discovery. Thousands and tems of thousands of the best testimonials of the unparalleled success of Dr. Swayne's Compound of Wild Cherry, for the cure of

## CONSUMPTION!

CONSUMPTION!

Coughs, Colds, Spitting Blood, Liver Complaint, Tick-ling or Raising in the Throat, Nervous Debility, Weskness of Volcs, Falpitation or Disease of the Heart, Pain in the Side or Breast, Broken Constitution from various causes, the abuse of calorsel, &c., Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, &c., were declared to the world years before any other preparation of Wild Cherry came out. The most sceptical may satisfy themselves as to the truth of the above by a little inquiry in Philadelphia. The genuine article is prepared only by Dr. Swayne, whose office has been removed to N. W. corner of Righth and Race streets, Philadelphia. The Balsam and other apurious articles of Wild Cherry has been sold out, and resold out, and the proprietors are obliged to resort to Falsehood and Stratagem to make their own out of it. The genuine article is put up in plain style, in square bottles, covered with a blue wrapper, with a yellow label, with the proprietor's signature attached. OF The public are requested to remember that it is Dr. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY that has and is repeatedly performing such miraculous cures of diseases which have baffied the skill of the profession, and set at defance the whole catalogue of Patent Medicines, which are daily puffed through the organs of the press. Therefore ask for Dr. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY and purchase no other.

Asserts in Naw Youx.—Charles H. Ring Druggiet, Asserts in Naw Youx.—Charles H. Ring Druggiet, Wester, Warner, 205 Blooker street; Dodd, 771 Brigadway; Lawis, 207 Greenwich street; Hart, 349 Grand way; Lawis, 207 Greenwich street; Dodd, 771 Brigadway; Lawis, 207 Greenwich street; Dodd, 771 Brigadway; Lawis, 207 Greenwich street; Patente, 20 Grand ways; Lawis, 207 Grand way; Lawis and Sands

ARE THESE THINGS SO? IF THE BODY DAILY RECEIVES A PROPER

AMOUNT OF NUTRITION, AND DAILY EXPLIS THE WORN OUT PARTS BY THE BENSIBLE AND THE INSENSIBLE EVACUANTS.

## HEALTH

IS THE NATURAL CONSEQUENCE.

All medicine can do is to secure these : Therefore, that medicine which does Therefore, that modicine which does secure them is unipersal in its powers for good to the human body.

Let us me. The bleed becomes loaded with inpurities, when from any sense the porce of the skin
de not perform their functions properly. A sudden
change of weather may occasion this when the
humors are too redundant; want of proper cleanliness, by permitting perspired particles to remain
upon the skin, has the effect in some instances to retard insensible perspiration; the same effect follows the use of grants making to the other to sense effect follows the thin on the sense and the like. All county which topics insensible perspiration of all orange causes continued to the county of the thrown into the bowels, are only those, which nature could not make sufficiently fine to go off any other way save by the bowels. Well. These very matters that a daily evacuated, are retained in the Because, the matters which have once been ad of being daily evacuated, are retain system, and re-absorbed again into the circulation But they cannot perspire; they only load the blood with impurities; only gum up the pores; they can never go out seve by the bowels, or by tumors, boils or some eruptions of the skin; good physicians know this universally as well as Doctor Brandreth, But the great difficulty in all these cases of costiveness, in ese cases of re-absorption, is that the blood not only becomes contaminated, but that the pores of the skin becomes so elogged with gummy matters that great danger to the body occurs. For be it known to all men, actual experiment has demonstrated that in twenty-one hours, in a healthy condition of the skin, we part by insensible perspiration with four times as much impurities from the body, as we do by all the sensible executions together in the same time. We cannot then fail to see the terrible consequence which must soon result to the body, when the pores are from any causes retarded in the full exercise of their powers. The first thing which follows a state of costiveness is, a cold, shivering, perhaps headache; on the lungs there may be oppression, and very soon fever will follow, if it do not accompany the preceding symtoms. In health, we

PERSPIRE ABOUT TWO OUNCES PER HOUR.

In sickness arising from the above causes, we scarce ly PERSPIRE AT ALL. CONSIDER, THEM, THE ENGRHOUS Blood! Of course we may expect severe pains an operation from the bowels. But, my friends, instead ef using Brandreth's Pills, shall we use those remedies which carry death and destruction in their train? Shell we use Balsams, Lozenges or Ointments?-These means may prove palliative, may reduce the amount of suffering, may throw these matters from the point where the pain is; may, in fact, cause the bumors which produce the pain to be thrown again into the circulation. But, my friends, it is not our of THE Boor. It may settle upon a vite part, and death be the consequence at once. No remedies are safe unless they take out disease in a palpebla form.— When we have pain in any part of the body, that pain is caused by the retention of those matters which ought to have come away by the bowels. They must come by that channel before health can be established. Be sensible then—use those remedies only which bodily take out from the benels and circulation matters which have been retained beyond the time Nature designed or health permitted. And for this purpose Brandreth's Pills are all-sufficient. Let it be understood, that in all cases, if possible, they should be used on an empty stomach. The Pills will always have a better effect. Not but they are perfectly safe at any time; they are so. The object is to insure me greatest amount of good, and this is accomplished by taking them on an empty stemach. Secause the object is not to accelerate digestion, but to remove the crudities from the blood; and the Pills, always pessented to the control of the control of the crudities from the blood; and the Pills, always pessented the control of the control of the crudities from the blood; and the Pills, always pessented the control of the at any time ; they are so. The object is to insure the ing into the blood, do so more easily and with gre comfort to the body, when the stomach has nothin oppose to them in their passage through it to the first intestines, and so into the circulation. For when the Pills are swallowed, they first pass into the stomach, and having been dissolved there, next pass into the small intestines, whence the lactuals such them up and pass them along, with a portion of chyle, into the value first, and afterwards into the arteries. I suppose they, the Pills, impart an extra power to arterial blood to deterge morbid matters wherever it may find them; and also passing such merbid matters from the arteries to the veins, which bring them to the liver, pancreas and kidneys; in consequence of which, these organs become more vigorous in their secretions, and ext s which have been thrown is m all parts of the body, but also those which they themselves contained previous to this collection of crudities or impure matters, by the Pills. crudities, or impure humors or matters, are discharged in the bowels, and is being accomplished when you feel that filling up of the bowels, which warn that they feel that filling up of the bowels, which warn that they are about being moved. This feeling takes place in health, only to a less extant; for it is the same principle that moves the bowels to discharge their contents; and these acrid or acid humors are provided by Nature for this very purpose—that of producing the alvine evacuation—and it is only when they are in too great a quantity that disease is produced. The Brandreth Pills bring these humors from all parts of the body to the bowels, which viscera is excited by their presence, and so occasions their expulsion from the body. Thus it is seen that the Pills loss their individuality after being dissolved in the stomach, and the purgation is solely from the effect produced by the cleansing the blood receives of its impurities.

The Brandreth Pills simply assist Nature to do her own time.

COSTIVENESS ITS CURE.

03- MANY WELL INFORMED PERSONS SUP. pose costiveness cannot be cured except by diet exercise, &c. Now, the fact is, cestiveness is not cabable of being permanently removed by the greatest attention to diet and exercise. No question but diet and exercise are important, as well as gold bathing, spen getting out of hed in the morning to aid in ours, but they will be all of no svall to cure, with ne, as thousands know very well:

Agala, it is said medicines whose action is upon the howels, only tend to make the case worse and worse. I admit that all purgative medicines, save the pile known as Brandoub's Pills, have that tendency. But it is not so with Bussoners's Press; the longer they are used the loss, ordinarily, will be required to proos effect. Long standing cases are not cared in a day, or with one dose. The Brandreth Pills do not cure as "by magio"—they cure because they cleaned the blood of all impurities, and this being done the howels and the secretions become healthy and adapt ed fully to perform the office nature has assigned. A gentleman can be referred to who now resides in the city of New York, who took them every day for five years, for constitutional costiveness. He had not, fer fifteen years previously, ever had any thing pass his bowels without using medicine or an injection; and every year he was confined to his bed three or four months. For five years he took Brandreth's Pills .-And why? Because he found his bowels become stronger and stronger from their use : and from all other purgatives he had taken, they became weaker and weaker. In fact, he found that at first he required six, eight, and ten pills, to produce an operation; but in a year four pills were a full dose, and before the full cure was effected, two pills were sufficient to produce a good evacuation. Finally, he became as healthy as any man. And for five years he took the Brandreth Pills, and was never confined to his bed a single day during that five years.

Dr. Brandreth has cases every day sent to him ; he inserts one of very recent date. He can rather to relations of Mr. Stors, in New York, if further mediculars are required.

The cure of Dyspersia, Palpitation of the Heart, Consumation, Coughs of all kinds, Colds, Asthma, Rheumatism and Small Pow, depend on Trikin cure altogether upon the cure of contiveness, which invariable attend these diseases. Cure costiveness, and you will have health. There is no doubt of it.

#### CURE OF CHRONIC COSTIVENESS OF TWENTY YEARS STANDING.

-This will certify that for about twenty years I was afflicted with costiveness to such a degree that nothing would pass my bowels for a week at a time, h ultimately caused partial insanity. I was sorely distressed, both by night and by day. I had no quiet sleep sometimes for weeks together, my nervous condition was in so bad a state. The doctors could de nothing for me, all their remedies made me werse and When all hope had fied, I chanced to read an dvertisement of Dr. Brandreth's, and I thought from its style that whoever wrote it believed what he wrote and if so, he was no imposter. I had to suffer the ridicule of friends and neighbors. My doctor told me after I had used them sometime, that he could make pills just like Brandreth's, he gave me a prescription, I took it to the druggist and got the pills ; they had no more effect as physic than a piece of chip. Not so with Brandroth's pills, they always acted easily and freely. I have now taken them over two years, and they seem to have renewed the life within me; my intellect is clear and serene, and I now enjoy life equal to what I did twenty five years ago, I am now near fify The action of my bowels are nearly matered to the healthy state of my youth. I Lieus God for what he has done for me. I pray he may blass Dr. Bran-dreth, the maker of Brandreth's Pills.

My case is known to hundreds in this county. Your agent, Mr. D. Kendrich, suggested that I should sen it. I remain yours, very gratefully,

D. STORS Lebanon, N. H., 90th January, 1846.

Dr. Brendreth's Office is 341 Broadway, New York and 8 North street, Philadelphia, 19 Hanover et., Bos ton, and corner of Laight and Mercer ets., Baltimore At 341 Broadway, a physician is in constant attendse to give advice and explain the manner of eare of the Brandreth Pills.

## BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT PILLS.

Be very careful and go to the agent when you want Brandreth's Pills; then you are sure of the genuine article. When you purchase otherwise, inquire of the seller whether he knows the Pills he offers you are the genuine Brandreth Pills. Every man knows whether the article he offers is true or false. Beware

Remember 241 Broadway is Dr. Brandreth's Principal Office; 276 Bowery Retail Office; 241 Hudson street Retail Office; and of the following agents in New York :

D. D. Wright, corner Houston and Lewis ; Wm. D. Berrian, corner 1st street and 1st Avenue; Geo. Hansell, 165 Division ; Geo. R. Maigne, 98 Catherine st. ; Benj. S. Taylor, 80 Vessy ; J. O. Fowler, cor. Greenwich and Murray; Mrs. Wilkinson, 419 Cherry st.; Jno Howe, corner Ludlow and Rivington; Jasper W. Webber, 669 Hudson street; Ivans & Hart, 184 Grand street; Mrs. Booth, Brooklyn, & Market street; R. Dennison, South Brooklyn, 15 Atlantic; Mrs. Terrier, Williamsburgh; James Wilson, Jersey City.

Brandreth's Pills are 36 cents per box, with full di